

# Herald Tribune

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PARIS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1972

Established 1887

WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS:  
Nov. 23 (AP) - (L.S.) Tomorrow fair,  
mp. 50-57 (10-13). LONDON: Fair,  
mp. 50-57 (10-13). Tomorrow similar,  
mp. 52-61 (11-15). CHANNEL: Mod-  
estly overcast. Temp. 54-55 (10-12).  
Sunny. Temp. 49-50 (4-11). Yes-  
-33-35 (2-4).

Austria ..... 9 S. Lebanon ..... 90 P.  
Belgium ..... 225 D.K. Luxembourg ..... 120 Dr.  
Denmark ..... 225 D.K. Morocco ..... 120 Dr.  
France ..... 1.40 F. Netherlands ..... 1 Fl.  
Finland ..... 1.40 F. Norway ..... 225 N.Kr.  
Germany ..... 1.40 F. Portugal ..... 8 Esc.  
Greece ..... 10 Dr. Spain ..... 13 Ptas.  
Great Britain ..... 1 D.M. Sweden ..... 1.75 S.Kr.  
Italy ..... 120 Lira Switzerland ..... 1.20 S.Fr.  
Japan ..... 25 Yens Turkey ..... 7.5 L.  
Korea ..... 100 Won U.S. Military ..... 600  
Israel ..... 1.25 D.

## B-52 Is Downed in Biggest Raids on North

Nov. 22 (AP)—The United States lost its first B-52 heavy bomber in the Vietnam war today and also disclosed that a P-111 fighter-bomber had vanished, the fourth in less than a month on missions over North Vietnam.

### News, Day at Talks

#### Is Set Today, House Reports

Nov. 22 (AP)—The U.S. and North Vietnam resumed their shortest session of the cease-fire agreement today.

The background of a blackout, observers said, was the fact that since Monday the two sides had been unable to agree on a meeting place for the talks. The two-story villa in Hanoi, where the talks were held, was seen smoking with Mr. Kissinger's team.

Several hours after the meeting ended, speculation that the talks were in trouble since the two sides had not even a hint of an agreement.

to Brussels

On the day, Mr. Kissinger left Brussels where he had been for a brief visit. The Belgian Royal Air Force is on a series of missions to various West European countries.

sources in Brussels at the thrust of Mr. Kissinger's visit was to enlist the support of the South Vietnamese government in the four-day discussion to police the border.

proposed members of the committee, including Mr. Kissinger, were conferred with the South Vietnamese government.

The usual Thursday of the formal talks on Page 3, Col. 4)

## an Says U.S. to Continue ing in Absence of Truce

Nov. 22 (AP)—Prime Minister Souvanna said today that he would continue to support the U.S. in the war in Laos if a Vietnamese truce was not reached.

### ussels Route on Dec. 19

Nov. 22 (AP)—The U.S. and North Vietnam resumed their shortest session of the cease-fire agreement today.

The \$9-million, eight-engine Stratofortress crashed near Nakhon Phanom in eastern Thailand shortly before midnight while trying to make it back to its base at Udon, 400 miles to the southwest. All six crewmen bailed out and were rescued, the command said.

Command spokesmen said the cause was not determined but other sources said the plane was believed hit by a Soviet-built SAM missile during a bombing run near Vinh, a North Vietnamese coastal city. It was able to fly about 100 miles before the crew was forced to abandon the plane.

Previously, several B-52s have been hit by ground fire and at least 10 have crashed from operational causes.

The U.S. command said that 15 B-52 missions were flown over North Vietnam below the 20th Parallel during the 24-hour period ending at noon today. The previous high of 13 B-52 strikes over the North during any 24-hour period was 13.

The F-111 whose loss was disclosed today vanished on a night mission, as did the other three of its type missing since they were returned to the war zone in September.

No trace has been found of the \$15-million F-111s or their two engines. The Air Force has been unable to say whether they were downed by enemy fire or mechanical failure. North Vietnam has claimed the first three were shot down.

Meanwhile, heavy North Vietnamese resistance and torrential rains stalled South Vietnamese Marines trying to push northward from Quang Tri City toward the Demilitarized Zone to expand their territorial control prior to a cease-fire. The Marines have advanced about five miles during the past week and Quang Tri is 19 miles below the DMZ.

The Marines were hit with 1,500 rounds of mortar and shell fire in the 24 hours before dawn today, and 17 men were killed and twice that number wounded. It was the sixth successive day that more than 1,000 rounds of artillery and mortars hit them.

Reds Lose Laos Town

VIENTIANE, Nov. 22 (NYT)—An American spokesman reported today that the Laotian government forces had taken the town of Saravane, in southern Laos, from North Vietnamese troops after a week of fighting with heavy casualties on both sides.

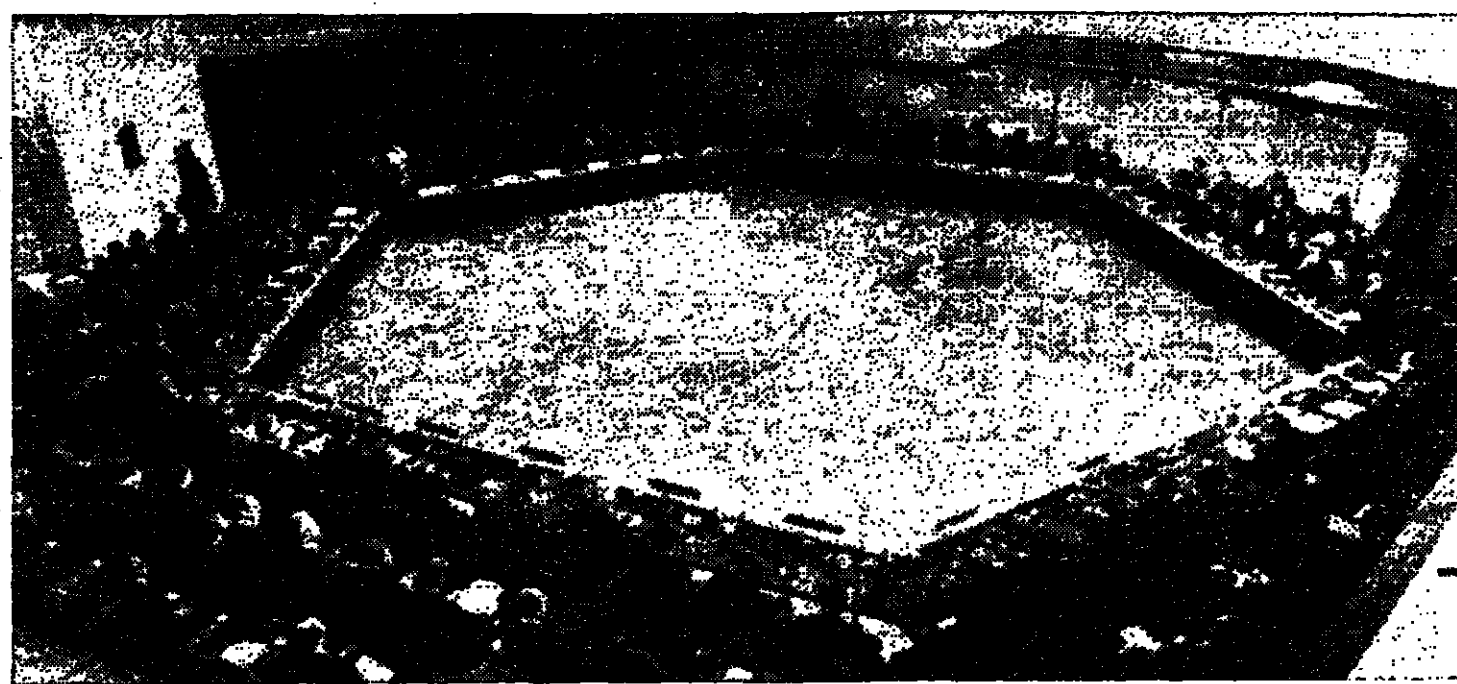
One month ago they occupied Saravane for the first time since Communist forces took it over one year ago. But on Nov. 14, two battalions of North Vietnamese counterattacked and drove the Vietnamese troops out again.

During most of the intervening time Saravane has been subjected to air attacks. An American spokesman said that Laotian government troops after several days of fighting with heavy casualties on both sides.

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A general view of the opening session of the Conference on European Security and Cooperation in Helsinki.



SIDE-BY-SIDE—Two German delegations at Helsinki, left, East Germany's Siegfried Bock and Heinz Gelnzer, and West Germany's Guido Brunner and Detlev Scheel.

## U.S. Lifts Plane, Ship Ban to China

By Marilyn Berger

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 (WP)—President Nixon today lifted a 22-year-old ban on travel by aircraft and ships to China.

The easing of the rigid restriction on commercial traffic to China is the latest overture of political significance by the United States in a series that gained momentum with Mr. Nixon's visit to Peking in February.

The unilateral move now leaves it up to China to permit American carriers to enter Chinese ports and airfields.

White House press secretary Ron Ziegler, who announced the move, said it reflected Mr. Nixon's intention to review existing restrictions on trade and travel to China in an effort to broaden "opportunities for contacts between Chinese and American people."

State Department officials said that the lifting of the ban removes the last U.S.-imposed obstacle to travel to China. Although some U.S. passports printed years ago are still being issued restricting travel to China, the prohibition was lifted by the secretary of state in 1969 and is no longer valid.

Korean War Move

Most of these restrictions were imposed in 1950 during the Korean War, when Chinese troops crossed the Korean border to aid North Korea.

Today's move was not expected to result in any immediate commercial benefit to American carriers. First, Peking must give approval to any American aircraft or ships that wish to enter China. State Department officials said that they had no indication that China would provide necessary permission because the move was made without advance consultation with the Peking government.

These officials also said that there were no current plans for detailed intergovernmental discussions or negotiations that would be required for establishing regular air service. They indicated, however, that if China showed any interest in permitting American carriers to establish scheduled service, there was no doubt that such talks could begin.

A State Department spokesman said that "China is aware of the U.S. interest in the eventual establishment of scheduled air services between the two countries."

### Peking Accord Still Needed

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### Heath Embarrassed on EEC Measure

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## Speed of Light Measured By Laser in U.S.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22 (NYT)—The speed of light has been measured to an accuracy 100 times greater than before, according to the National Bureau of Standards.

The measurement was achieved by the bureau's laboratories in Boulder, Colo., using a laser technique described last January.

The speed of light is the basis of astronomical distance measurements and is often a constant in physics. The new determination gave a speed of 186,282,364 miles a second with an estimated error margin no greater than 3.6 feet a second. The previous margin was 300 feet a second.

Heritage of War

Calling Finland one of the countries "lucky enough to have been able to liberate itself from the heritage of World War II," Mr. Kekkonen said that Finland nevertheless had felt the "fears and insecurities from which all European countries had suffered."

"We are ready to rejoice at anything," said the Finnish president, "that leads to the disappearance of outmoded prejudices and outdated fears."

The task of these preparatory talks will be to establish the agenda for full negotiations, probably sometime next year, on security and cooperation in Europe. First, however, the ambassadors here must settle a mountain of procedural questions on which wide differences still exist.

One of the more difficult is certain to be how the full conference is to be convened, whether through a summit meeting, as the Soviet Union desires, or (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Some of the rebel Conservatives are dedicated opponents of British entry into the Common Market. They are expected to extend their opposition in coming weeks to a protest on such matters as conformity to Continental standards on the size of trucks permitted on British roads.

The Tory rebels opposed any weakening of Britain's traditional ties with the old—mainly white—Commonwealth countries like Canada, Australia, and New Zealand. They said that under the rules change such newcomers would be treated in the same way as citizens of the new—mainly nonwhite—Commonwealth nations, such as India and Pakistan.

On the Labor and Liberal side, there was concern about prospects for black Commonwealth immigrants. The opposition MPs said there should be no discrimination against Commonwealth residents of any color.

Government leaders gave them reassurances, stressing that Commonwealth citizens would still have advantages over aliens entering Britain, including the right to vote.

## Europe's Nations Meet, Seek 'Basis Of Mutual Trust'

By James Goldsborough

HELSINKI, Nov. 22 (AP)—The opening consultations of the 34-nation Conference on European Security and Cooperation began today when Finnish Foreign Minister Ahti Karjalainen told the assembled ambassadors that their work will lead to "a permanent basis of mutual trust in spite of ideological and structural differences."

Meeting in a granite-and-pine university building carved into a hillside in the Helsinki suburbs, the ambassadors' first business was to elect Richard Toettermann, secretary-general of the Finnish Foreign Ministry, to chair the consultations. Earlier, the Finns had been active in working out a compromise on where to seat the German delegations so that the conference could get under way on time.

Both Mr. Karjalainen and Mr. Toettermann stressed in their brief opening remarks that the task of the ambassadors assembled here will not be easy, and both said that in the coming weeks compromise will be necessary. "We should," said Mr. Toettermann, "act with care and caution in order to find constructive solutions acceptable to all."

U.S. Ambassador Val Peterson pledged the American government's hope of finding new ways to peace and stability in Europe as the conference began. Mr. Peterson, former governor of Nebraska, told reporters as he went into the meeting hall: "We hope the talks will demonstrate the determination of the 34 participating states to find new avenues to further peace and stability in Europe. For our part, we approach these talks in a constructive spirit, and we intend to play a full and meaningful role in moving toward that goal here in Helsinki."

The 34 participants here are 15 NATO, seven Warsaw Pact and 12 nonaligned nations. Only Canada and the United States come from outside Europe.

First Problem

The Finns solved the first problem of the young conference after West Germany expressed its displeasure over how its delegation was to be seated around the mammoth hexagonal conference table. The English alphabet was to have been used to seat the German delegations under the "German Democratic Republic" and West Germany under Federal Republic of Germany. "The West Germans objected, however, that they too should be seated under G for Germany and not F for Federal."

To solve the problem the Finns had all the delegations listed in the French language, hence putting the two Germanys side by side under République Démocratique d'Allemagne and République Fédérale d'Allemagne.

At a dinner tonight in honor of the opening, Finnish President Urho Kekkonen called the opening of deliberations a "historic event" and expressed hope that through the talks "we can liberate ourselves from a heavy past and begin a new era."

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Willy Brandt at NATO session yesterday.

## Brandt Sees Détente Talks Aiding NATO

Nov. 22 (AP)—Making his first major foreign policy address since his re-election, Chancellor Willy Brandt said today that he expects East-West talks to strengthen relations between the United States and Western Europe.

Mr. Brandt spoke at the opening plenary session of a North Atlantic Assembly meeting as preparatory talks on East-West security and cooperation in Europe started in Helsinki.

He told 200 legislators from 14 of the 15 North Atlantic Alliance countries that the alliance's central task in coming years will be to seize the great opportunity for all to secure a European peace that will last for generations.

"In this connection, I expect a constructive further development and not a weakening of the relationship with our American friends," he said.

Referring to his landslide re-election last Sunday, Mr. Brandt told the NATO legislators that they were "guests in a state whose government has been equipped with a new mandate and which, supported by this mandate, will continue its well-known policy . . . of security and détente."

An assembly committee's report today urged France to take a more active part in NATO in the interests of better defense cooperation.

France, although a NATO member, withdrew from military integration in the organization several years ago.

Today's report, to be debated tomorrow at the assembly's plenary session, said it is "essential" that France join the so-called "Eurogroup" set up in 1968 as an informal regular meeting of defense ministers from West European members of NATO.

LMS Secretary-General Joseph Luns took a cautious line on the East-West talks now starting, saying that he hopes a "period of rapprochement and stability in Europe is ahead of us, but we may not know for many years whether our hopes are justified."

The West will be confronted (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

## Graduate Who Can't Read Well Sues His Schools for \$1 Million

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 22 (AP)—An 18-year-old San Francisco resident, contending that he can neither read nor write adequately although he graduated from Galileo High School, asked yesterday for more than \$1 million in a Superior Court suit against the public-school system.

The suit, filed by "Peter N. Doe," a fictitious name adopted to spare the student "public stigma and humiliation," contends that under the California Constitution and the state's education laws, the defendants

are responsible for the plaintiff's inability to read and write properly.

Named as defendants were the city schools superintendent, the state and San Francisco boards of education and their members, and the state superintendent of public instruction.

The plaintiff's mother was defrauded because she was repeatedly assured by school officials that her son was learning at his proper grade level and needed no remedial or special training, the suit said. It said that the son completed

12 years of public education in San Francisco with the reading ability of the average fifth-grade student.

The plaintiff's attorney, Suzanne Martinez of the Youth Law Center here, said her client had a record of normal attendance at school and had not posed a disciplinary problem.

"Unqualified for employment other than the most demeaning, unskilled, low-paid manual labor," he has begun to overcome the deficiency by getting special tutoring, the suit says.



## Argentine President Lauds Peace Role Taken by Peron

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 22 (Reuters).—President Alejandro Lanusse said today that he believed former dictator Juan Peron had made a positive contribution to pacifying the country since he returned from exile six days ago.

Gen. Lanusse was replying to questions at his first press conference since the 77-year-old former president set foot on Argentine soil after 17 years in exile abroad.

Gen. Lanusse was sentenced to life imprisonment under the Peron regime and served four years until the army ousted Mr. Peron in 1955.

In reply to a further question, Gen. Lanusse said that it was very likely that the state of siege—a mild form of martial law—in force in Argentina since 1969 would be lifted early next month.

Elections Promised  
But he added this would "depend on the attitude of the political forces contributing to the pacification." The military junta headed by Gen. Lanusse has promised elections in March to return the country to civilian rule.

Gen. Lanusse said that he would not be a presidential candidate in the March elections and indicated that he thought that Mr. Peron also would not run.

He repeated a statement that the government would carefully analyze any unanimous request from all political factions for the scrapping of an Aug. 25 deadline under which Mr. Peron is barred from being a candidate in the March election.

Continuing, he said, was "not a probable hypothesis," indicating that he thought that the question never would arise.



Gen. Alejandro Lanusse

Police seized nearly 100 Peronist demonstrators today in the first clash near the Peron villa in a suburb of Buenos Aires.

A group of several hundred persons were stopped at a police checkpoint. When they refused orders to go back and tried to break through, police fired tear gas grenades and policemen charged.

Most of those detained were seized in skirmishes near the checkpoint but others also were taken from the railroad station, 700 yards from the house Mr. Peron and his third wife, Isabel, moved into Saturday.

Earlier this week, security forces restricted the number allowed into the block at any given time following complaints from neighbors in the residential suburb of Vicente Lopez.

Plot Alleged  
A government statement later said that the measures were taken because information had been received that "extremist elements had infiltrated the Peronist youth movement with the aim of attacking the ex-president."

The \$80,000 villa purchased for Mr. Peron by his Justicialista movement stands only 10 blocks from President Lanusse's official residence. Mr. Peron moved into the villa on Saturday, the day after he arrived here.

No action was taken by police when thousands of enthusiastic Peronists gathered in front of the villa at the weekend.

Old Ties Avoided  
Since his arrival, Mr. Peron has not engaged in the rambunctious tactics that made him hated by millions while in power.

Instead, he has conferred with leaders of other political parties, many of whom were jailed or fled the country during his regime.

## Paris Eases Ex-Colonies' Debt Burden

### Cancels Repayment Of A Billion Francs

OUAGADOUGOU, Upper Volta, Nov. 23 (UPI).—France has decided to cancel one billion francs worth of debts it is owed by African countries, French President Georges Pompidou said today.

Speaking to the Upper Volta National Assembly, Mr. Pompidou said French loans to African countries in the future will be long-term and at a lower interest rate.

"My government has just made the decision to give up the recovery of repayments on capital loans and on the interest of loans granted by the Investment and Economic and Social Development Fund and which had been taken by these states during their accession to independence," Mr. Pompidou said.

"This is a question of a sum of 50 billion African francs divided among the African states and Madagascar, and in which Upper Volta had its part," he said.

"Such a measure, which represents for France an important financial effort, responds to our desire not to aggravate the indebtedness of your countries and thus to liberate funds for better use," Mr. Pompidou said.

The money was lent to more than a dozen former French colonies in Africa.

Describing France's plan to lower the interest rate and prolong the periods of repayment in a new loan policy, Mr. Pompidou said that some industrial countries' loan programs would soon make debtor countries pay as much in annual interest as they are receiving.

He said France's move was aimed at lightening this debt burden. He said that monetary crises over the past year had aggravated the burden.

"I add that it was never our intention to impose (our aid) on anyone and that it was the result of reciprocal engagements freely taken between sovereign states," Mr. Pompidou said.

Taken at face value, that line would suggest that the current secret talks have not made much progress in resolving problems raised by Saigon.

Washington shares Saigon's concerns on some, but by no means all of the outstanding issues, especially the South Vietnamese demand that all North Vietnamese troops be pulled out as part of the cease-fire accord.

The sources also indicated that the secret talks are trying to work out an agreement about exactly what kind of elections should take place and their timetable in South Vietnam after a cease-fire.

The draft accord leaves this major problem to the existing Saigon and Viet Cong governments to work out after a cease-fire, a situation that theoretically could allow the Viet Cong to block a strong presidential government and delay the establishment of even a weaker regime for many months.

Victory Feared  
Saigon is still said to fear that acceptance of the October draft accord would signify total victory for the Communists and that language acceptable to both sides should be found to reflect the basic statements characterizing the conflict.

Meanwhile, French President Georges Pompidou took time off from his official visit to Upper Volta in West Africa to defend Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann against charges of being prejudiced in favor of Hanoi. The current issue of Newsweek said that William J. Porter, the U.S. ambassador to the formal peace talks, had said that the United States no longer trusted Mr. Schumann and that as a consequence, the United States had vetoed Paris as the site of the international conference that is to be held within 30 days of a Vietnam cease-fire.

Mr. Porter denied the Newsweek assertions earlier this week. But Mr. Pompidou told newsmen that he found it "credible that anyone could imagine we would change our foreign minister as a result of the intervention of another government, even a friendly and allied government. This would, in fact, be the best way of strengthening the minister in his post."

The autobiography, in Amharic, was mostly written during the emperor's exile years in England from 1938-40—during the Italian Fascist occupation of Ethiopia.

Book profits will help finance free medical services, orphanages and old people's homes.

U.S. Reprisal Bars  
A Speech by Russian  
CHARLOTTE, N.C., Nov. 22 (AP).—The State Department prevented Valerian Nesterov, a counselor in the Soviet Embassy, from speaking at the Charlotte branch of the University of North Carolina yesterday.

A university spokesman quoted John Mulke of the State Department's Office of Soviet Affairs as saying it was in retaliation for the Soviet government's refusal to allow two U.S. Embassy officials to travel to a Russian city of a size comparable to Charlotte, which has a population of 250,000.

Mr. Nesterov arrived at the Charlotte airport two hours before his scheduled talk and was informed that his request to make the trip had been rejected.



SHELL DAMAGE—Kibbutz members at Merom Golan, in occupied Syria, clearing rubble from a small clothing factory damaged in Syrian bombardment of the area Tuesday.

## Short Day at 34 Nations Meet at Helsinki, Seek 'Basis of Mutual Trust'

(Continued from Page 1)

will not be held because of Thanksgiving.

Although the South Vietnamese are obviously pleased that, for the first time since the secret talks began in 1969, they are being kept informed by the United States, informed sources reported that they had dropped none of their objections to the draft accord disclosed by Hanoi last month.

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(Continued from Page 1)

simple working parties, as the United States wants.

Today's meeting was short but still showed the beginning of procedural battles. Mr. Trotterman adjourned the meeting with both the Swedish and Romanian delegations, the two largest here, clamoring to be heard.

Informed sources said later that the Romanians wanted to object to Mr. Trotterman's selection of a fellow Finn as his vice-chairman, instead of beginning a system of rotating vice-chairmen.

The U.S. delegation, under Ambassador Peterson and George West of the State Department, has a relatively modest 10-man group here, as does the Soviet Union. Both Germanys have 11 men. Romania has 12, and Sweden is the largest group at 15.

Paris Meeting Set  
PARIS, Nov. 22 (Reuters).—The foreign ministers of 17 European countries will meet in Paris Dec. 14 to discuss East-West relations and defense cooperation in anticipation of a possible reduction of U.S. forces in Europe, officials of the Council of Europe said today.

The ministers will also discuss the future of the Strasbourg-based Council of Europe in the light of the enlarged Common Market community, they said.

The meeting will be held under the presidency of Turkish Foreign Minister Haluk Bayraktar, who is current chairman of the 17-nation organization.

On the next day, the ministers will meet for their annual exchange of views with a delegation which is composed of representatives of the 17 parliaments. The assembly has proposed that discussions should focus on the place of the council in the new framework of European cooperation and exploitation of its political possibilities, officials said.

Brandt Hails Détente Talks  
(Continued from Page 1)

In Helsinki and at a possible future European security conference with "collective proposals and coordinated tactics of the Warsaw Pact members," Mr. Luns said.

The allies in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization must therefore enter talks "with a clear and coherent conception of their aims."

The West is not prepared to support principles contained in the so-called Brezhnev doctrine, "that is, the Soviet attempt to apply a different set of principles to relations between Communist states," he said.

Mr. Luns said the West should reject any Soviet proposal to create permanent institutions as a follow-up to a security conference. He warned that Moscow might use such bodies to introduce, "through the back door, the concept of a pan-European collective security mechanism designed to undermine and eventually destroy" the link between the United States and West European allies.

"Step by Step"  
Proposed East-West troop cuts, which will be explored in talks starting Jan. 31, "cannot be one big leap forward" in arms control or disarmament in Central Europe, Mr. Luns said, adding: "Any withdrawal or reduction of forces should be approached step by step in a carefully controlled process maintaining undiminished security."

British Conservative lawmaker John Peel, vice-president of the North Atlantic Assembly, criticized growing superpower "bilateralism," saying it is straining U.S.-West European relations.

"Little conscious effort seems to have been made to stop a process of drift towards the fragmentation of Atlantic cohesion," Mr. Peel said.

"These strains have been intensified by what seems to be an increasing degree of bilateralism between the United States and the Soviet Union in dealing with the major issues, notably European security, which concerns not only the two superpowers but the other members of the alliance," he said.

Mr. Peel expressed alarm at defense cuts proposed by Denmark. "Any unilateral defense cuts by a member of the alliance... could have a snowball effect," he said, noting "fresh pressures" in Belgium and the Netherlands for cutting defense commitments.

The assembly, an advisory body whose resolutions have no binding effect on the NATO alliance, will end its meeting on Friday.

Soviet Jews Protest Emigration Policies  
MOSCOW, Nov. 22 (AP).—A group of Soviet Jews demonstrated inside Moscow's central telegraph office today to protest the government's refusal to let them emigrate to Israel.

Seventeen Jews, mostly from Moscow, gathered quietly at the downtown post office at 10 a.m. and declared a hunger strike. They were later joined by nine others. A small number of police and detectives were stationed at the post office, but had made no attempt to intervene.

## News Analysis

## Israel, Syria Understanding On Restraint Seen Broken

By Jim Hoagland

BEIRUT, Nov. 22 (UPI).—An escalating military confrontation between Israel and Syria that could shatter the two-year-old Middle East cease-fire has developed rapidly from an apparent Israeli decision to strike directly at Syrian Army units in retaliation for Palestinian guerrilla actions against Israel.

This would be a sudden new twist in the implied rules of border warfare that both sides seem to have observed since Gen. Hafez Assad seized power in Syria two years ago. Until this month, a pattern of mutual restraint could be traced, although neither side acknowledged it.

Israeli attacks inside Syria were specifically directed at Palestinian installations and camps. Syrian artillery fire along the Golan Heights was directed away from obvious targets, and the Syrian Army tightly controlled guerrilla operations from Syrian soil.

Understanding Shattered  
But if a sort of gentleman's understanding did exist between the Israelis and Syrians, it would appear to have been shattered by the heavy artillery and air duels that have raged over the Golan area twice in recent days—on Nov. 9, and then for eight hours yesterday.

The key to yesterday's series of escalating attacks and counterattacks that the two armies threw at each other appears to have been the early morning strafing by two Israeli jets of a Syrian Army post near the cease-fire line.

Israeli military spokesmen quoted in news dispatches from Tel Aviv carefully connected the strafing to the discovery earlier yesterday of two mines planted in the occupied Golan area by guerrillas operating from Syrian territory.

Ninety minutes later, the Israelis staged air raids on three Palestinian camps in Syria. By then, Syria, which had clearly indicated before that it would hit back at attacks on its own military units, laid down a heavy and unusually accurate artillery barrage on Israeli positions and settlements in Golan.

This sparked the day of heavy bombardment and aerial dogfights. Syria claimed to have destroyed three Israeli jets, five artillery batteries and 14 tanks. Israel, which denied suffering any material losses, said six Syrian jets and 15 tanks were knocked out.

The Nov. 9 exchanges were also triggered by an initial Israeli air raid on two Syrian Army posts. Israeli spokesmen identified the posts as departure points for Palestinian guerrillas and gave the first signs of the tactical switch that became clear yesterday, by warning that more raids would follow if guerrilla activity was not completely halted.

The direct attacks on Syrian Army units apparently have presented President Assad with a challenge that he feels he cannot ignore, despite Israel's clear military superiority.

He is undoubtedly under domestic pressure from Syria's military corps, which has overturned more than a score of governments in the past decade. The heavy pounding that Israel has administered to Syria since early September has backed Gen. Assad into a tight corner.

But the Syrians feel bolstered by recent deliveries of large quantities of Russian military equipment. Israel is evidently much more cautious about sending its troops into Syria for the dramatic type of operation that forced Lebanon to restrict Palestinian guerrilla activities in September.

The gravest danger of the new confrontation is the role Egypt may now feel compelled to play. The embarrassment of Egypt's men grows with each new attack on their Syrian ally the Federation of Arab Republics.

Having expelled Russian military advisers from Egypt and having purged the top rank of his military establishment, month Egyptian President Anwar Sadat would appear to be in position to offer Gen. Assad direct aid. But a spectra military move would help Sadat shore up his sagging position with his own army.

are persistent reports in Israel that Mr. Sadat is planning to announce a "war cabinet" dominated by military men.

Damascus radio underlines Egypt's growing uneasiness yesterday by portraying Syria as the entire Arab world from the Atlantic to the Persian Gulf and pleading other Arab countries to unite with Syria in the struggle against Israel.

Israeli Incursion  
BEIRUT, Nov. 22 (AP).—As warplanes crossed the cease fire with Syria today, driven off by Syrian anti-aircraft guns, Damascus radio reported.

An army communiqué broadcast by the state radio said the pilot penetrated Syrian air space 0900 GMT but made no bomb attacks.

In Tel Aviv, Israeli military spokesmen refused to comment on the Syrian report.

"Bigger, Stronger Founding"  
TEL AVIV, Nov. 22 (UPI).—Israel's top general said today that in their latest battle, Israel had given Syria a "pounding bigger, stronger and tougher than any since the 1967 Mideast war." He asserted that was in the interest of peace.

Lt. Gen. David Elazar, the army's chief of staff, made remarks while visiting troops damaged settlements in the Syrian front, where the Syrians yesterday fought their fiercest battle in 27 months of cease-fire.

The line was reported to be held but the soldiers remained on alert while unauthorized civilians were banished from the area.

## Beirut Police Now Attuned To Pop Song

BEIRUT, Nov. 22 (AP). The song was No. 11 on Beirut hit parade and riot fast. Then someone found the singer was Israeli and there are some red faces the government-control radio station.

Singer Mike Brandt's nationality apparently was covered by girls reading French magazines that specialize in pop stars.

Lebanese security police (scanned on EMI, a local record factory, during the week and confiscated hundreds of discs, the labels of which mentioned an association with Columbia Records, a Columbia is a target of an Arab boycott.

The title of the record "Qui Saura," or "Who Will Know."

## Cairo Says It Holds 12 Airme For Loose Talk, Not Coup Bi

CAIRO, Nov. 22 (Reuters).—President Anwar Sadat has cracked down on a group of 12 Egyptian Air Force officers following the second reported incident involving Egypt's armed forces within a month.

The 12 air force men, from a base near Cairo, are being interrogated on disciplinary charges following an incident earlier this month.

Sayed Mawla, first secretary of the Arab Socialist Union, disclosed yesterday that 12 other air force officers had been released after questioning.

His statement at a rally in the Nile Delta town of MANSOURA yesterday was the first official comment on overseas reports categorically denied by Egypt that a coup attempt was made by air force officers at a base near Cairo Nov. 11.

Mr. Mawla said: "The truth is that 24 air force ground officers—not pilots—were interrogated on account of certain statements attributed to them 'incompatible with military discipline.'"

"Twelve of them were released and the others are still being interrogated in adherence with the sovereignty of law and in implementation of President Sadat's policy to publish the truth as the only way to check rumors."

The affair of the air force officers is the second incident reported involving the armed services within the last few weeks.

An Egyptian government official said last month that an army captain had driven a force of three armored cars into Cairo

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. Can at 1700 GMT, others at 1500 GMT)

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ANKARA... 17 63 Rain  
ATHENS... 17 63 Rain  
BAGDAD... 17 63 Rain  
BARCELONA... 17 63 Rain  
BEIRUT... 17 63 Rain  
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VIENNA... 17 63 Rain  
WASHINGTON... 17 63 Rain  
ZURICH... 17 63 Rain

## Waste Not, Want Not

PERTH, Australia, Nov. 22 (UPI).—Hecklers threw jelly beans and candy at Prime Minister William McMahon while he was addressing a political rally here Monday.

Several struck him but security men took no action. They collected some of the jelly beans and candy and took them to the Prime Minister in his hotel, but someone on Mr. McMahon's staff ate all but one of them, a security man said.

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## Obituaries

## Don Loper, Former Dancer, Hollywood Clothes Designer

SANTA MONICA, Calif., Nov. 22 (AP)—Don Loper, 65, Hollywood fashion designer, died last night at St. John's Hospital here.

Mr. Loper, a former dancer, designed clothes for some of the most fashionable film stars, including Marlene Dietrich, Joan Crawford, Lana Turner, Claudette Colbert and Ginger Rogers.

Mr. Loper, in partnership with Charles Nordrup, was the head of a \$28-million international business at the time of his death. While most of his line included apparel for men and women, Mr. Loper also marketed a prestigious line of accessories from handkerchiefs to jewelry and toiletries.

Mr. Loper also was an interior decorator and an accomplished concert pianist. He appeared in movies and television shows.

## Albert Post

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 22 (NYT).—Albert Post, 57, an international economist for Mellon National Bank and a former official of the State Department, died Monday in Mercy Hospital here.

Mr. Post, a native of Brooklyn, joined the Foreign Economic Administration in 1943 after receiving his Ph.D. degree at Columbia University. In 1945, he became a Foreign Service officer for the State Department, serving in Washington, London, Paris, Madrid, Rio de Janeiro and Guatemala for 25 years. He joined the Mellon Bank in 1969.

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Raymond Souplex, as police Commissioner Bourrel.

poet and writer best known for his song "Don't Fence Me In," died Monday in Escondido, Calif. He retired in 1964 as public relations manager for the Montana Power Co.

PARIS, Nov. 22 (NYT).—Raymond Souplex, 71, known to millions of Frenchmen as Commissaire Bourrel, a patient and old-fashioned television detective, died today.

His real name was Raymond Guillemin. In addition to acting, Mr. Souplex had written many songs, four operettas, a radio series and "so many sketches I've forgotten them."

He had appeared in more than 50 episodes of the French television series "The Last Five Minutes" as Bourrel, a role he first played 15 years ago. He said, according to France-Sol, that before Bourrel he had made three or four films a year, but that after Bourrel he was so typed that he had no more film roles.

He told himself to be Bourrel to the end.

The role became the man and his neighbors in Montmartre often spoke to him in the street: "Hello, Commissaire Bourrel, how are you today?"

The document expresses support for the concept of passive restraints while protesting an alleged lack of testing of air bags by ordinary drivers. The report also charged that their potential effectiveness is restricted and denounced a purported promotional campaign based on "conjecture... misleading statements and inadequate disclosure of test results."

The facts and issues on which the AAA and the agency spokesman, an aide to Administrator Douglas W. Toms, disagreed included:

• The failure rate of the bags in public demonstrations "is almost 100 percent," the AAA charged. "Way off," the agency spokesman replied. Only Tuesday, he said, three air bags in a General Motors experimental

## Auto Association, U.S. Agency Clash on Efficacy of Air Bags

By Morton Mintz

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 (WP).—The American Automobile Association has accused the Department of Transportation of playing a "statistical shell game with human lives" to support its ruling that 1976 cars must be equipped with air bags or equivalent restraints to protect occupants against injury or death.

A 32-page AAA report—"When Politics and Safety Mix: The Selling of the Air Bag"—that has repeatedly accused DOT of having misled the public drew an immediate, angry countercharge last weekend.

The AAA report is "misleading," "one-sided" and "full of inaccuracies and outright misstatements of fact," a spokesman for DOT's National Highway Traffic Safety Administration told a reporter.

The exchange of charges and recriminations extends a continuing controversy over air bags, which inflate between a vehicle occupant and interior hardware within 1/25th of a second after a sensing device sends a message that there has been a frontal collision of a certain minimal force.

The Safety Administration has set a safety standard for all seating positions in cars manufactured after Aug. 15, 1975, to provide occupants with "passive" protection, that is, protection that they do not need to activate as they now do with say, lap belts.

The standard does not specify air bags. The Safety Administration says it leaves the door open for other passive restraints; the AAA says that "only the air bag is expected to be able to meet" the specifications.

Suspension Demanded

The association report, which was preceded by a more limited attack by the Automobile Club of Michigan, demands that DOT "immediately and indefinitely" suspend the passive-restraint requirement.

The document expresses support for the concept of passive restraints while protesting an alleged lack of testing of air bags by ordinary drivers. The report also charged that their potential effectiveness is restricted and denounced a purported promotional campaign based on "conjecture... misleading statements and inadequate disclosure of test results."

The facts and issues on which the AAA and the agency spokesman, an aide to Administrator Douglas W. Toms, disagreed included:

• The failure rate of the bags in public demonstrations "is almost 100 percent," the AAA charged. "Way off," the agency spokesman replied. Only Tuesday, he said, three air bags in a General Motors experimental

safety vehicle "went off properly," with the dummy protected by each appearing to have been fully protected.

On March 31, three out of four dummies in another experimental vehicle reportedly were "killed," although their bags deployed, the AAA said. The government aide said, "Not true." Only one of two of the dummies—he did not name the date with him at home—were "killed," he said.

The Safety Administration spokesman also cited the expense of the Allstate Insurance Co. in 18 crashes—most of them minor—with a fleet of 300 Mercurys equipped with air bags for the front-seat passenger. None inflated when it was not supposed to, he said.

Detonation of the bags to make them inflate "has caused temporary hearing damage among human volunteer test subjects," the AAA said. In a previous crash that inflated an improved bag in an Allstate Mercury, the agency aide said, the driver said he didn't even hear the detonation.

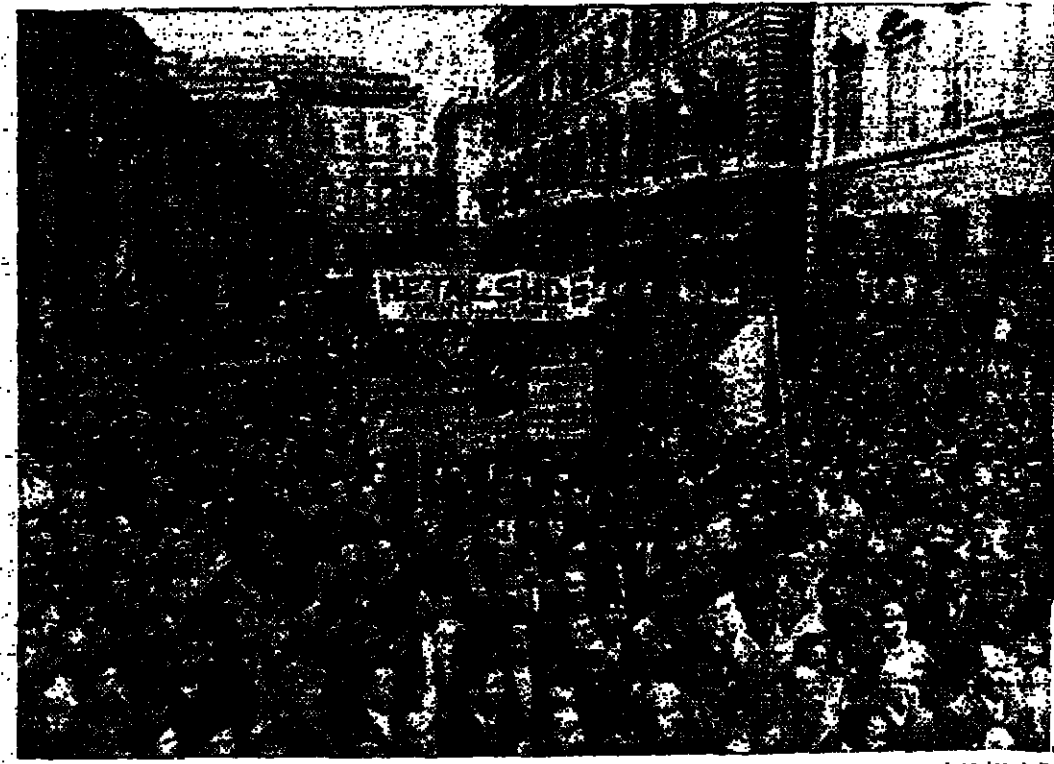
The AAA and DOT agree that the problem with lap belts and shoulder harnesses is not their acknowledged efficacy, but the infrequency with which they are used. DOT's estimate of "current" usage of lap belts is 25 percent, the AAA said. That figure is two years old and much too high, the DOT aide said. Later evidence indicates usage of belts to be only 12 to 15 percent and of harnesses, only 4 percent, he said.

To what extent would air bags, if installed in all cars, reduce traffic deaths? The AAA said the Safety Administration estimates that the bags would reduce them by half, to 24,000 annually, and that this is a serious misrepresentation. But the agency itself said again, "Not true."

"Our goal is to cut traffic deaths in half by 1980," the spokesman said, but with a whole array of safety programs and requirements, not just passive restraints.

The AAA termed it "indisputable" that lap belts and shoulder harnesses—when worn—"are effective not only in frontal crashes but in other crash modes not yet even addressed by the air bag."

The federal spokesman emphasized that the "frontal" may not convey that the passive-restraint standard requires protection as much as 30 degrees to either side from the front-center of the car. Collisions in such a range account for at least 64 percent of all fatal accidents, he said.



ROMAN PROTEST—State employees, firemen, construction and metal workers marching yesterday for variety of reasons, mostly demanding better pay and labor control.

## 3 Million Strike In Italy, Airport In Rome Snarled

ROME, Nov. 22 (UPI).—Three million Italians walked off their jobs today, including airline employees striking to protest problems caused by other strikers at Rome's Fiumicino Airport.

The nation's 300,000 civil servants started a 48-hour strike—although some customs workers ignored the walkout—and 1.4 million metal workers struck for eight hours.

About 300,000 bank clerks struck and 1.2 million construction workers began area-by-area strikes.

Passengers at Fiumicino suffered most. The airport was hit by four separate strikes today, including those of Alitalia ground employees, independent ground service crew, some customs workers and employees of the airport health office.

A two-hour ground service crew strike was extended to five hours, during which time passengers carried their own luggage. Red Cross volunteers handled health checks and there were enough customs officers on hand to keep traffic moving, it slowly.

Correction

Through a typographical error a story in yesterday's edition said the UNESCO budget for the next two years "represented a 300 percent increase." It should have been 33 percent. The Herald Tribune regrets the error.

## Wide Corruption Is Reported In U.S. Immigration Service

By Martin Tolchin

SAN DIEGO, Nov. 22 (NYT).—The U.S. attorney here is conducting a nationwide investigation into alleged corruption in the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

The investigation, called Operation Clean Sweep, has probed the activities of more than 180 officials of the service, ranging from the agency's headquarters in Washington to lonely border outposts and lavish offices overseas.

Sources close to the investigation, begun last May, report widespread evidence that the agency's offices have been engaged in narcotics traffic, gun smuggling, sexual exploitation of women aliens and the sale and falsification of documents.

They also report evidence of close ties between some high immigration officials and persons described by federal authorities as members of organized crime.

Catering to a Convict

The investigation has received evidence that:

• A regional commissioner used his official vehicle to personally supply women to a convict serving a three-year federal sentence and was also observed by two immigration service investigators dining out with the convict who was then supposed to be incarcerated.

• Two immigration officials had concealed their own criminal records. A regional commissioner, recently retired, had been convicted of murder in El Paso, Texas, and an overseas district director, still on the job, had been convicted of armed robbery in San Antonio, Texas.

• A district director in the East overruled an immigration investigator and directed another investigator to approve the application of an illegal alien linked to organized crime, despite evidence that the application was fraudulent.

Five Indictments

None of these officials could be reached for comment.

A federal grand jury has already indicted five officials.

Park Expresses Appreciation on S. Korean Ballot

SEOUL, Nov. 22 (AP).—President Chung Hee Park thanked South Koreans today for approving a new constitution that allows him to remain in office indefinitely and extends his powers.

With 97 percent of the estimated 12 million ballots counted in yesterday's referendum, 12,862,468 voters favored the new constitution, while 1,087,966 opposed it. About 1.6 million persons did not vote.

Meanwhile, negotiators for the North and South Korean Red Cross organizations met in Seoul for the fourth round of their talks to reunite the estimated 10 million families separated since 1945 by the partition of the Korean peninsula.

The previous sessions have been confined to procedural matters. Today the two sides agreed to begin discussions on ways and means of reuniting the families.

Rhine Waters Ebb

BORN, Nov. 22 (Reuters).—Flood precautions along the Rhine, Europe's busiest waterway, were relaxed today after authorities reported the river level was falling from yesterday's dangerous crest.

Singapore Fire Toll

SINGAPORE, Nov. 22 (AP).—The death toll rose to 15 as police recovered three charred bodies from an elevator at F. S. M.'s department store, burned yesterday.

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**EYSENKENS RESIGNS**—Belgian Premier Gaston Eyskens mobbed by newsmen at the airport after he resigned following split in coalition over nation's language problem.

## Eyskens Resigns Over Language Problem

BRUSSELS, Nov. 22 (UPI)—Gaston Eyskens resigned his post as Belgian premier today after a split in his coalition government over the language problem.

The 58-year-old Eyskens, a member of the Christian Social Party, had led the coalition since 1968. It was a coalition of Flemish and French-speaking parties. Eyskens said he was resigning because of the language problem. He said the coalition was split over the issue of whether to allow French-speaking people to move to the Flemish region of Flanders.

## Crisis Years: Psychologist's, Alas, of Middle Life

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.  
Some go on to greater things, in their 40s and later decades, and others at least come to terms with life and its possibilities so that they can continue functioning usefully. In some persons the critical period passes almost unnoticed. The causes of the crisis are partly psychological and partly physiological the psychologist believes. The person in the critical age range has passed the full flush of physical youth. Furthermore, anyone at the age of 35 can calculate that he has already lived roughly half his life. Many can see the ideals and aspirations of their youth will never be fulfilled. The psychologist said his evidence suggests that the person's family experiences in early life are a strong determining factor in the severity of the crisis of the 30s. The person whose family life was seriously jolted when he was very young, particularly between birth and seven years of age, appears much more likely to have difficulty weathering the midlife time. And it seems that the delayed effects of family disruption are worse when the disruption occurs earlier. The psychologist suggested that timely counseling and other aids might help such high-risk persons avoid the worst consequences of the crisis that may develop in the age period of the 30s.

**Risk Period**  
In an interview, Dr. Rogers said that references to a crisis of middle life in psychology, but not in other fields, is a mistake. His studies, he said, show that the young professional man may himself be not on an upward but on a downward curve. The result may be a sudden crash of even attempted

interviews with perky populations in Nassau County, as well as on divorcees in London from 1965 to 1968. Dr. Rogers said, general phenomena are not one group and are to any one time of persons, of the midlife crisis.

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## Terrorists First Poison Dog, Then Kill Master in Ulster

BELFAST, Nov. 22 (UPI)—Gunmen poisoned an Ulster militiaman's pet dog today, then silently assassinated the part-time soldier when he returned home from late duty, the army said. A neighbor discovered Samuel Porter's bullet-riddled body lying outside the house when he arrived to take one of the man's two young daughters to school. The family's dog, its body contorted in death, lay nearby. An army spokesman said that Mr. Porter's family slept through the attack in a small village 50 miles northwest of Belfast and that the killers might have used guns with silencers. The 30-year-old militiaman, a Protestant, was the second man killed in less than 24 hours, raising the toll in three years of Ulster violence to 638 persons slain.

**Second Killing**  
In the other death, gunmen firing through a window killed a Catholic man sitting in his kitchen in a predominantly Protestant neighborhood of Belfast last night. There were two bombings in downtown Belfast today. One blast set fire to a printing plant, and flames gutted the six-story building. A telephone warning enabled police to evacuate the plant, so there were no casualties. The other bomb, planted by

four gunmen, destroyed a car showroom. An elderly woman was hospitalized for shock and cuts. Another man was found lying on a road in County Antrim early today with bullet wounds in the stomach, an arm and a leg. Police said he was shot minutes after he left his home 35 miles north of Belfast. "We don't know anything else except he was found on the road," a spokesman said.

In Dublin, the government asked the Irish parliament to pass a bill giving courts in the republic more freedom to take action against the outlawed Irish Republican Army. The bill would shift much of the onus from the state to an accused IRA member to prove he was not in the organization. Irish government criticism simultaneously provoked an inquiry into why an interview with IRA leader Sean MacStiofain was broadcast by the government-sponsored radio network.

The investigation was ordered under the Offenses Against the State Act, which makes it illegal to publicize the IRA and other illegal groups. Mr. MacStiofain, leader of the IRA's Provisional wing, was arrested shortly after the interview was broadcast Sunday. Since then he has been staging a hunger strike in jail, which he said he would maintain until his release.

## Defense Assailed Law

## Token Penalties in French Abortion Case

By Jonathan C. Randal  
PARIS, Nov. 22 (UPI)—A court in the dingy Paris suburb of Bobigny today handed down suspended sentences against two women and discharged two others in a case which has aroused France's conscience about the nation's strict anti-abortion laws. Theoretically, the four women were on trial for aiding and abetting the 17-year-old daughter of one of them to undergo an abortion.

But, thanks to the aggressive defense carried out by leftist lawyer Gisèle Halimi, the real defendant was the French government, which steadfastly has refused to reform a tough law adopted after World War I. The 1920 law allows abortion only when the mother's life is in danger.

Indicative of the changing mood in France were the witnesses the defense called to defend Mrs. Micheline Chevalier, herself the ill-paid mother of three illegitimate children, who sought out an abortionist when her daughter, Marie-Claire, discovered she was pregnant.

**Prominent Women**  
In addition to such Gallic women's liberation champions as author Simone de Beauvoir and actresses Delphine Seyrig and Françoise Fabian, the witnesses included two Nobel Prize winners, Jacques Monod and Francois Jacob; biologist Jean Rostand; two

leading Paris doctors, and a parliamentary deputy. The thrust of their testimony was that the present law—which allows abortion only when the mother's life is in danger—is medieval in its conception and discriminatory along class lines, since better-off Frenchwomen can go to Switzerland or London for abortions.

The verdict went only part way toward satisfying the defense, for if all the women avoided prison terms or fines, the court nonetheless found them guilty of contravening the law, albeit under extenuating circumstances.

Mrs. Halimi said: "A step has been made toward doing away with an obsolescent law," which lays down fines ranging from \$72 to \$14,200 and prison terms of six months to 10 years.

**No Hurry**  
However, the present government is in no apparent hurry to revise the law, especially within four months of nationwide elections.

Moreover, the government has been dragging its heels in even applying the timid 1967 legislation authorizing contraception and theoretically providing public funds for birth-control information centers. There is no sex education in French schools.

Central to government thinking is the old Gaullist theme that France's population, now

around the 53-million mark, should double in order to provide the nation with the economic base required for what is perceived to be great-power status. By comparison, elements in the Catholic Church of France have been much less systematic in their opposition to reforming the law.

However, the government attitude goes a long way to explaining why a recent study indicated that only 6 percent of French women of child-bearing age use any form of contraceptive and why the estimated number of illegal abortions carried out annually varies from 350,000 to two million.

Michel Rocard, a left-wing Socialist splinter group's only parliamentary deputy, has proposed legislation for free abortion for all women.

In legal circles there is thought to be little chance that such liberal legislation could be adopted within the next five years. But the present case may be one of the last in which the state seeks to condemn those involved in abortions.

Marie-Claire, who was acquitted on abortion charges several weeks ago, was one of the 500 to 600 persons who have been tried annually in recent years. Only a generation ago, some 5,000 defendants a year had to answer for such charges.



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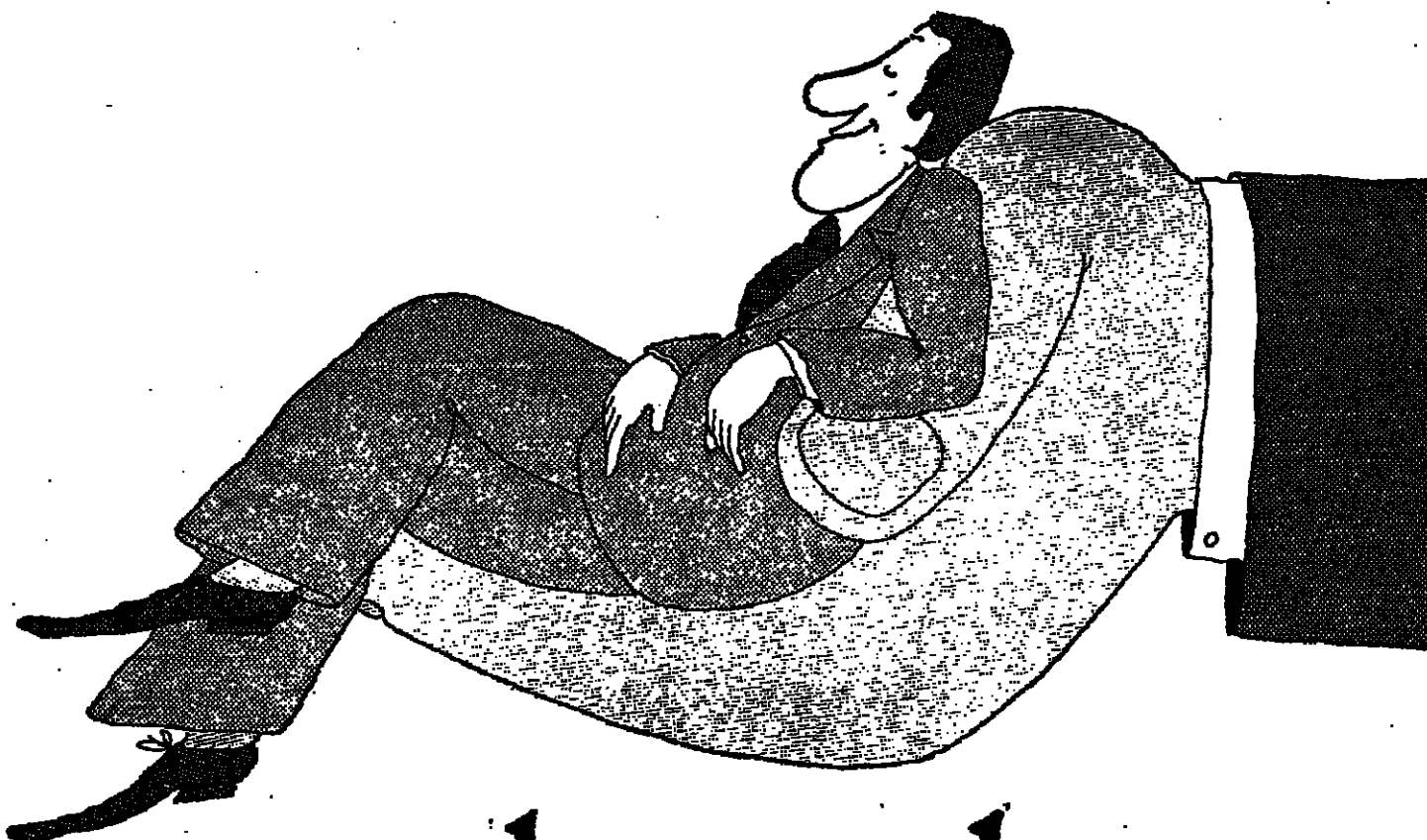
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## Needless Deaths in Baton Rouge

The story of the killing of two students at Southern University at Baton Rouge last week began unfolding with a depressing familiarity. Students, brought to a heightened moral consciousness by the events of the Sixties, were protesting something real in the world. In this case it was the inequality of treatment between white students and black students in the Louisiana system of higher education. At Kent State, it was the war. At Orangeburg, South Carolina, it was the segregation of places of public accommodation near the South Carolina State campus. At Jackson State, it was long simmering racial problems brought to a boil by the war. When the students gathered, or took over buildings, the authorities—sometimes the local police, sometimes the national guard, sometimes the state police and sometimes a combination of the three—were called in.

In all of those instances, shots were fired, students were killed and the official explanations immediately began to flow. The explanations were predictable. The students had been obstreperous and provocative . . . Maybe they'd fired first . . . but even if they hadn't it was impossible for the authorities to have fired the fatal shots . . . And even if they had, it wasn't their fault. Then follow public lamentations, funerals,

mourning, fruitless investigations . . . and silence . . . until the next time.

At Baton Rouge last week, the scenario began in the same dreary and infuriating way until it was pierced by a refreshing—but later regretted—candor by Gov. Edwin W. Edwards. He told Nicholas Chriss of the Los Angeles Times and the three representatives of the community relations service of the Department of Justice, "I have no doubt it was a deputy sheriff who fired." He also said the deputies were "scared to death" and poorly trained for the confrontation. Although an official inquiry into the matter is now scheduled, very little more truth than that is likely to be shed.

And, the sad thing about it is that it was all so predictable. Very few law enforcement forces in the country are prepared to deal with large groups of students whom they perceive to be hostile and threatening. This is particularly true in the South when the law enforcement forces are white and the students are black. Better training of the forces likely to be called to such campuses would be of some help no doubt. But there is only one sure way to prevent future killings and that is to take the bullets out of the guns. Rifles, in our view, have no place on college campuses nor does live ammunition. Tear gas alone has always worked very well.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Operation Tiger

Two days after he took office as the first prime minister of Bangladesh, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman banned the killing of the Bengal tiger and the export of its skin. Considering the dire state of the new nation, the act was a lofty recognition of the interrelationship of all forms of life. But unless a campaign undertaken by the government of India and the World Wildlife Fund is a striking success, the last Bengal tiger will nevertheless have vanished from the earth before another decade has passed.

Poaching, poisoning and remorseless encroachment on the tiger's habitat have reduced its numbers so staggeringly that the 40,000 specimens in India alone in the 1930s have shrunk to a hapless band of 1,800 or so, with a few hundred more still roaming the forests of Nepal and Bangladesh. The Indochinese tiger is doing hardly better—around 2,000—and the Caspian, Sumatran

and Javan members of the family are now counted only by the dozen. They are at the very brink of extinction.

"Operation tiger" is an attempt to raise funds to rescue the species, chiefly by expanding sanctuaries in India, Nepal and Bangladesh where the tiger might conceivably revive in a protected but natural habitat. Every tiger, it is estimated, needs 10 square miles, with water, cover and wildlife to sustain itself and encourage reproduction.

The campaign to save the tiger does not remotely imply failure to recognize the crying social needs of that other animal—man. But the saving of tigers—and whales and wolves, for that matter—is more than a cultural and esthetic compulsion. All the flora and fauna of the earth form an endlessly complex web of life, which man tears at his peril.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### French A-Tests in Pacific

If nations of the world are serious about stopping France from carrying out any further Pacific tests, they must do more than just pass resolutions at the UN General Assembly. One answer lies in exerting maximum possible pressure on France, through normal diplomatic channels, against its continued nuclear tests in the South Pacific, or anywhere else in the world. The pressure should come primarily from countries in this region, acting jointly instead of severally, who should plainly tell Paris that these explosions constitute a serious threat to France's good relations with Asian nations.

—From The South China Morning Post (Hong Kong).

### Prospect of Peace

The tantalizing prospect of peace in Indochina seems to be turning into something more tangible now that Mr. Nixon has been re-elected. Saigon's foreign minister, Mr. Van Lam, said, "It does seem as if there might be a definite possibility of peace." His reason was that there was a new trend in international relations. What that really means is that the United States is no longer prepared to pursue a military solution, and one might add that the Russians are probably equally weary of the Indochina war.

—From The Financial Times (London).

### Israeli-Syrian Clash

Tuesday's fighting between Syria and Israel across the Golan Heights is not just routine retaliation. It risks having wider repercussions. The scale of claims of damage inflicted by both sides indicates this. It could lead to a break in the ceasefire along the Suez Canal, which has been unbroken since August 1970.

President Sadat's present difficulties in Egypt must increase the risk of this happening. The decision made in July to expel the Soviet military personnel has not brought the benefits that Sadat had hoped for.

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

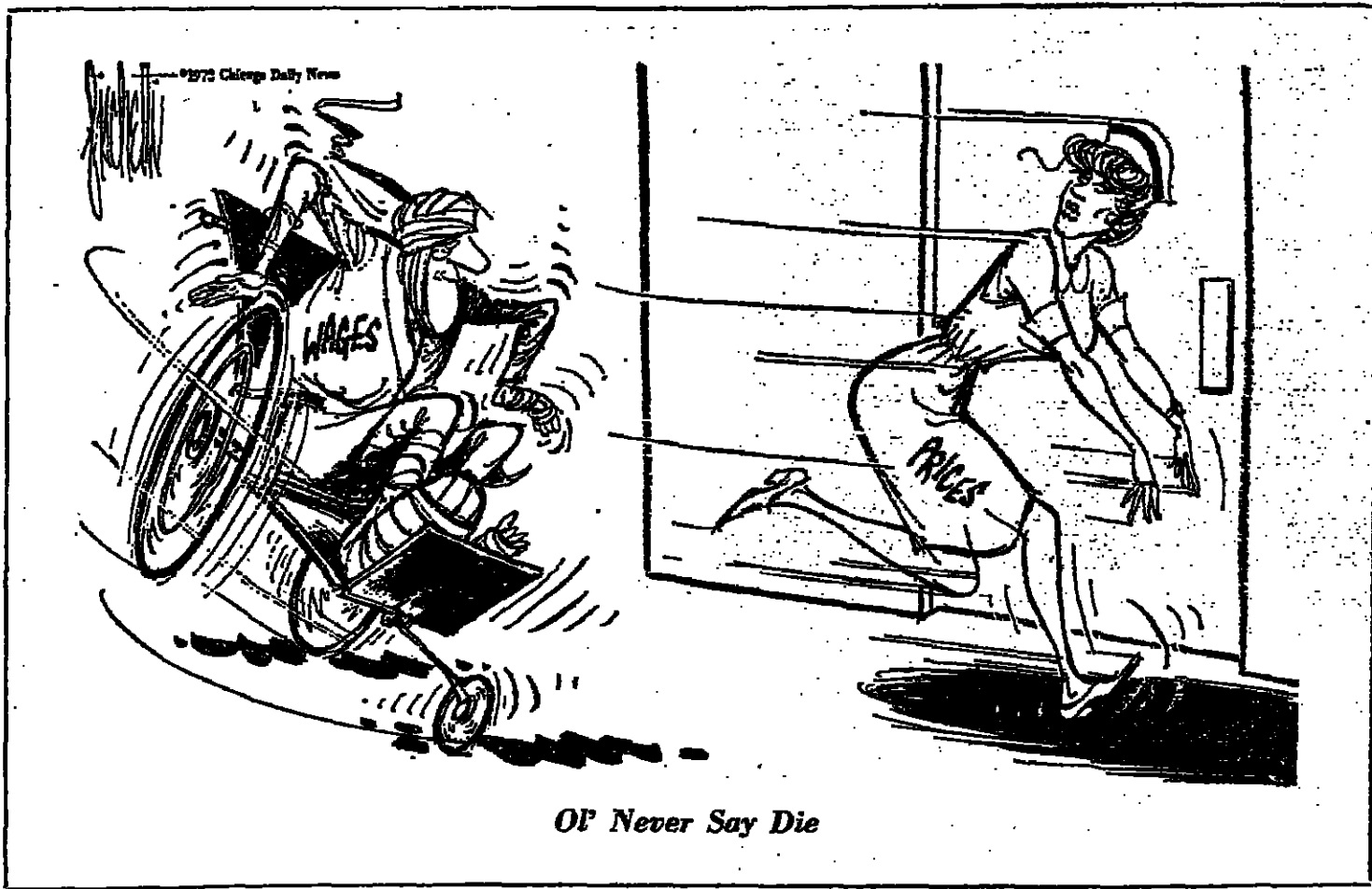
November 23, 1897

LONDON—The "prophetic eye" of the familiar English almanac known as "Old Moore's" has already taken in the year 1898. "Dire distress and trouble," we are informed, "will envelop the nations as with a garment." In America, the almanac predicts that a "fearful and bloody struggle will take place between the white and black races." The Southern States are to be deluged with blood and scenes recalling the days of '63 and '64.

### Fifty Years Ago

November 23, 1922

PARIS—The French Senate yesterday rejected female suffrage by a vote of 156 against 134, without permitting the Bill, passed by the Chamber of Deputies, to obtain a first reading. The galleries were crowded with women, one of whom, Mme. Marie Verone, an attorney-at-law and suffrage leader, proclaimed aloud the indignation felt by all her sex, thrice shouting mockingly: "All the same, long live the Republic."



## Electing a U.S. President—Proposal for Change

By James C. Hagerty

NEW YORK—What needs to be done to eliminate the flaws in the system by which we elect our President?

A series of basic changes should be advanced now to encourage widespread public discussion and ultimate action. While election laws are normally the province of the individual states, I believe that it is not unreasonable to assume that the Congress, responding to public demand for re-evaluation of the presidential election system, could adopt and the courts uphold a series of legislative measures that could be applicable nationwide. It may be that constitutional amendments are necessary. If so, all the more reason to start now so that they could be made effective for the 1976 elections.

For example, the voting age has already been reduced by constitutional amendment and a certain limit has been placed on campaign spending by the Congress. These actions were in the public interest, but can't measures be enacted to do much more?

I believe it is feasible to urge consideration of a number of additional improvements which would reduce the length of presidential primary and election campaigns, simplify the selection of the national ticket, reduce the costs of running for those offices and lessen the time between election and inauguration:

### Proposals

(1) Eliminate the various March-through-June state primaries and establish a national primary election for the presidency on a scheduled day in the middle of June. Participation in such a primary would be limited to registered voters of individual political parties. Independent or cross-over voters from other parties would not be permitted. Candidates would be entered on the national primary ticket of their party by filing by May 1 a petition signed by an agreed number of individual party voters. On Primary Day, if no candidate won a clear-cut 50 percent majority, a run-off election would be held within two weeks between the two leading candidates, no later than June 30.

(2) Once a presidential candidate had been chosen through the national primary, the selection of the vice-presidential candidate and the adoption of a party platform could be made by a convention, to be held in July, of the members of the national committee of that party.

(3) The month of August could be devoted to formulating campaign strategy, setting up campaign headquarters in the various states, preparing position papers and speeches on the issues of the day, and, in general, getting prepared for the campaign.

(4) The presidential campaign

itself would officially open on Labor Day and would run eight weeks, concluding on the eighth Tuesday after that holiday, somewhere at the end of October or the first week in November.

While, quite naturally, any candidate would be expected to speak out on national and international issues from the time he is selected by his party, he would not be permitted to seek paid commercial time on radio or television or to accept out-and-out political appearances before Labor Day.

(5) Section 315 of the Federal Communications Act should be suspended or repealed during the official presidential campaign period (as it was in 1960) to permit the national television and radio networks to grant free prime time to major party candidates. If such an arrangement were permitted, it would seem to me that a logical schedule could be worked out well in advance,

whereby the major candidates could be given at least an hour a week by the networks, hopefully at a given time and night each week.

(6) The Internal Revenue laws could be amended to permit individuals filing personal income tax returns to designate up to one dollar to the political party of their choice. It has been estimated that such designations would give major parties an appreciable amount of funds.

(7) There has been increasing criticism of the reporting of vote returns on Election Day, particularly by television and radio networks, while polls in some sections of the nation are still open. It would seem to me that there is an easy solution to still that argument. Simply establish a 24-hour voting day for presidential elections and have all polls in all states close simultaneously.

(8) Why not move up Inauguration Day to Dec. 1, or no later than Dec. 15? This would allow the incoming President over a month after election to choose his cabinet and other ranking federal officials and, more importantly, give him over a month in office to prepare his first State of the Union message, his budget and the other special messages to the Congress.

These suggestions are by no means all-inclusive and certainly can be improved and amended after public study and discussion. But they are a start, and are needed to encourage an increasing number of citizens to participate in the American electoral system.

James C. Hagerty, a television executive, was press secretary to President Eisenhower. He wrote this article for The New York Times Special Features Service.

## Thoughts on Thanksgiving 1972

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—The more the American people get, the more they seem to grumble about what they don't get, but at least this Thanksgiving even most professional grumblers would probably admit that the world is now in better shape than it was a year ago.

In the United States, over half the families now have an annual income of over \$10,000, and one family out of every four has an income of \$15,000 or more. This is no consolation to the nearly 5,000,000 Americans out of work, but a record of \$2,000,000 have jobs, and the families living below the official poverty line have decreased steadily over the last decade.

This is something to be thankful for. Also, none of the things we feared the most a year ago has come to pass, unless, of course, your name is George McGovern. The inflation was not cured, but it didn't get out of hand. The wage and price controls worked better, with less bureaucratic muddle, than many people feared. And the world trade and monetary systems, though under strain, didn't break down.

There is still a brutal strain of violence, hatred and cruelty in the world, nowhere more than in Vietnam, but that tragic peninsula is now on the verge of a cease-fire, if not a stable peace.

### Risk Avoided

Moreover, the risk of a direct military confrontation between the United States on the one hand and the Soviet Union and China on the other was risked

and avoided last May when President Nixon ordered the mining of Haiphong and the severe bombing of North Vietnam, and it would be hard to look back on that without relief and gratitude.

Nothing, of course, has been settled, but Nixon has taken advantage of the quarrel between Moscow and Peking, and by their need of economic help from the West, to buy some time and arrange a kind of truce between the Communist and Western worlds.

As the Economist of London remarked the other day: "This cannot be more than a suspension of the argument. The governments in Peking and Moscow are both governments of old men, and the next four or five years will almost certainly see new leaders taking over in both capitals. Sooner or later, when that has happened, one or the other of them is going to ask whether it is good Marxism to go on letting the West benefit from the private quarrels of Communists."

Nevertheless, this truce has provided a way out of Vietnam, given Europe a chance to give up its larger and more effective Common Market, and as the Economist notes, "given the Americans that much longer to recover from the interlocking crises of war and racial conflict and self-laceration they went through in the 1960's."

With the rise of Soviet military, particularly naval, power, and the increasing challenge of Japanese and German economic power, the United States may be relatively less powerful now than

it was at the beginning of the 70s, but at this Thanksgiving time, it is probably fair to say that there is less danger and fear of a major clash between the nuclear powers than at any other time since the start of the cold war.

Even Germany, which was the potential flash-point of world war a decade ago, has now come to terms with its own division, and Chancellor Willy Brandt's government has been returned to office on the basis of his policy of reconciliation with the Communists to the East.

### New Pattern

A new pattern of world politics has been emerging for a few years now. It was obscured for a time by the cultural revolution in China, the war in Vietnam, France's exclusion of Britain from the Common Market, the troubles in the Middle East and the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia, but that new pattern is a little clearer in the closing days of 1972.

The bitter struggles between the Vietnamese, the Irish, and Israel and the Arab states go on, and there is much human tragedy in Uganda and in Bangladesh. But the Egyptians have driven the Soviet technicians back home, and India and Pakistan are gradually adjusting to the territorial settlement of their war.

Back home, there are obviously deep differences between the President in the White House and the Democratic majority in the Congress over the civil rights and the social order of the people, and an impending battle, maybe even the danger of a stalemate, over future appropriations for defense and the social well-being of the population as a whole.

Still, unlike many other peoples, the Americans have short memories, accept their elections, and look to the future. They do so now in a calmer atmosphere between the races and the generations, not much better but some, and with the end of the war in Vietnam, they can turn to these questions with a less emotional spirit.

For one Thanksgiving Day, and for most people but not all, it is not a bad feast.

## Brandt's Europe (Continued)

By Joseph Kraft

BONN.—A couple of hundred people were asked to join Willy Brandt at his official residence here in Bonn hours after the election which brought him back to office by a landslide. Among them were three Democratic U.S. Senators, including Edward Kennedy, who were on hand for an international conference.

But I didn't see one Republican. And though their absence was an oversight rather than a snub, it shows how little the West Germans have prepared for the realities of his becoming a United States and Western Europe which President Nixon has placed at the top of his international agenda for the second term.

Chancellor Brandt could play the critical role in reconciliation. He has emerged as the strong man of Europe, a statesman armed with moral authority, a self-majority, and the backing of a country with a sound economy. Moreover, his political interests can be shaped to dovetail exactly with those of Washington, Paris and London.

With respect to Washington, the chancellor still has an interest in a continuing American military presence in Germany as a barrier against the communist menace. He and his countrymen are willing to pay some price for the American security umbrella.

With respect to Paris and London, the chancellor can prevail upon them to pick up some of the tab too. The mere intimation of a powerful West Germany leading Europe is enough to make President Georges Pompidou of France antsy. With German support, Prime Minister Edward Heath of Britain can shed the diffidence of being new boy in the Common Market and assert his belief that Europe should pay its way in defense.

If Mr. Brandt asserted influence in those directions, an obvious transatlantic bargain would emerge. The United States would undertake to maintain forces in Europe for a long period. The Europeans would afford the United States wider access to their markets, and continuing support in maintaining monetary stability. The reconciliation the President wants would thus be achieved.

The trouble is that the Brandt government seems wholly unaware of these possibilities. Judging by my talks, this is the West German view.

### Bonn's Role

The West Germans are equally skeptical about any big new deal in Western Europe. They claim the Common Market schedule was fixed for the next year or two at the summit meeting of the nine member countries held in Paris last month. They show no interest in pushing for wider American markets or more support for the dollar.

With all almost quiet on both the Eastern and Western fronts, what foreign policy do the West Germans want? The answer is that they want to lead Western Europe into two pieces of the super-power action.

First, the West Germans want Western Europe to play a role in SALT II, the second phase of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks between Russia and the United States which are now getting underway in Geneva. In particular, Bonn hopes to develop a school for thinking out the tremendous amount of nuclear overkill that has accumulated in the middle of Europe.

Next, the West Germans want Western Europe to play a role in the negotiations for MBFR (Mutual Balanced Force Reduction) which Russia and the United States are due to initiate in January. The German idea is to develop schedules whereby the American forces in Western Europe and the Russian forces in Eastern Europe are scaled down so slowly that the result is a permanent 50-50 military presence in Europe.

These German objectives are, of course, perfectly legitimate. But there is a question of priorities and sequence.

The view of the Nixon administration is that it is best to sort out Atlantic arrangements of economics and security before coming to grips with the Soviet side of the bigger questions. I share that view and I hope the President will make some effort to engage Willy Brandt before his position hardens in a way bound to continue the drifting apart of Europe and the United States.



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## \$11,000 for a Bottle of Wine

By Jon Winroth

PARIS, Nov. 22 (IHT).—A group of French chefs stopped bidding last night at \$11,000 for a bottle of wine from the 18th-century Mouton-Rothschild to Italian Prince Mario Ruspoli for \$5,000 (\$11,000).

The prince, bidding by telephone hookup from Los Angeles, set a record for money paid for a bottle of wine. The previous record was \$8,000, paid by a Texan for 1929 Chateau Mouton-Rothschild a few weeks ago.

However, the chefs—Paul Bocuse, Jean Drengier and Michel Guérard, representing a group of 11 restaurants called La Grande Cuisine Française—set a record for a single bottle of wine when they paid \$8,000 (\$9,000) for a 1900 Chateau Ausone. The previous record had been held by an 1848 Chateau Lafite, sold in New York last spring for \$5,000.

Last night's auction, held at the Espace Cardin by the Nicolas wine shop chain, was a three-hour charity sale to benefit the Save Venice campaign.

The auction was organized by Sotheby's of London together with their New York branch Sotheby Parke-Bernet and French auctioneers Ader, Picard, Tajan, with telephone hookups to London and Los Angeles. At the last minute a New York hookup was abandoned in favor of Los Angeles.

The sale brought in about \$80,000 (\$82,000 francs) for Venice which will be evenly divided among the American, British and French committees for the restoration of the city.

Prince Ruspoli and the restaurants' bids represented nearly a fifth of the earnings of the sale, there were other high points such as the 2,800 francs (\$580) paid by Henry Maistre for a half-bottle of 1811 Arbois *vin de paille* (a long-lasting sweet Jura wine made from grapes dried on straw mats), and the 4,000 francs (\$840) paid by Andy MacElhonn for a bottle of 1769 Napoleon sherry, so called because that was

the year of the emperor's birth. There were also 1820 Chateau 1848 ports, 60-year-old kirchens and a few Burgundies dating back to 1930, but this was essentially a sale of great Bordeaux wines from the extraordinary reserves of Nicolas's enormous cellars in the Paris suburb of Charenton.

Nicolas has been in Charenton since 1911, but the auction was also in celebration of the 150th anniversary of the founding of the company, originally located inside the Paris city limits.

Today Nicolas is the biggest money-making wine firm in France with the largest stock of fine wines, although it is second (to Pichon) in volume. Despite its size it is still a family-run business headed by Pierre Nicolas.

The firm has 400 stores in Paris and the suburbs and another 2,500 concessionaires in the provinces. Every week the 1,000 Nicolas trucks deliver 3 to 4 million bottles of wine to these outlets.

Much of it is, of course, in

ordinance, and simple "country wines" that sell for under a dollar, but the firm's formidable laboratory and tasting analyses see to it that everything is of the highest possible quality for the lowest price.

No one who knows the wine trade has anything but respect for this amiable giant, and Nicolas's reputation is all the more enhanced by the incredible stocks of fine wines they have built up and which they release gradually through their special Christmas list of great bottles.

Thus it is that they could offer case after case of 1938, 1931, 1918 and 1908 of the greatest Bordeaux wines. Nor was the 1879 Chateau Mouton-Rothschild the oldest Bordeaux. There were also 1868s and 1869s of both red wines and sauternes, although these did not do as well as two magnums of 1916 Chateau Haut-Brion that went for 10,000 francs (\$2,000) or a double magnum of 1800 Chateau Latour that went for the same price.

An imperial (8 bottles) of 1961 Chateau Latour also went for a



Etienne Ader auctioning wine Tuesday at the Espace Cardin, Paris.

high price, for 8,000 francs (\$1,600), although it would be best drunk sometime around the end of the century. It is far too young now.

But the 1900 Chateau Ausone bought by the restaurants will be drunk in about two weeks' time. The group bought it to drink with three other bottles of

the same wine in their possession. The first three certainly cost them less. The price for the fourth averages out to \$1,000 a glass.

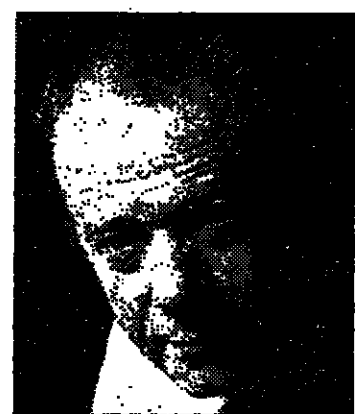
## Five of Paris's Top Hairdressers Band Together

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Nov. 22 (IHT).—L'Académie des Grands Coiffeurs de Paris, an organization founded eight months ago by five world-famous hairdressers, hopes to put the *haute* back in *coiffure*.

Alexandre, Rosy and Maria Carita, Guillaume and Maurice Franck think that the profession needs new inspiration and they intend to supply it through seminars, a post-graduate school and, eventually, a museum.

Last Sunday, 500 hairdressers from all over the world (including Japan, Sweden and the United States) attended the academy's second all-day seminar. (The first was held last April.) What they got for a \$100 entrance fee was a trend-cum-technique demonstration that



Guillaume

lasted from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. nonstop. During that time, each hairdresser and his team show-



Alexandre

ed 40 hairdos for all occasions, including balls and weddings. To lend further prestige to the show, top fashion houses sent their most beautiful dresses.

The technical side included new cuts and colors (with the accent on the currently popular copper), men's hairdo styles (all five academy members have men's salons), and such practical gadgets as a visor that cuts down the heat from the dryer.

The academy had its beginnings in April when the five agreed to lend their names, collectively, to a single beauty salon in the PLM Hotel. They ganged up "in order to give the hairdressing profession a new impetus," Guillaume said. "It came from a common desire to do something for our profession," echoed Alexandre.

The truth is that they were all aware that good hairdressers are a dying species. In the last decade, too many people have made too much money too fast and the prestige of the profession has suffered. "It all looked so easy that women are now ready to try their own hair," Guillaume noted.

They also realized that talent is everywhere but the Paris label is unique, even if at times it seems to be going downhill. "It's no use having wonderful ideas and keeping them to ourselves," Alexandre said. "We can be much stronger by being organized."

The organization should be strong, Guillaume is the dean of the group, having won fame in the thirties. The famous Chaud haindo, with black velvet bow at the nape of the neck, was his

creation. Alexandre's clientele has won him the nickname of "hairdresser to queens." The Carita sisters also have an impressive clientele and an impressive establishment in two buildings on the Faubourg Saint-Honoré. As for Maurice Franck, youngest of the five, he functions from a more modest set-up but his talent is great; one of his faithful clients is Marlene Dietrich.

The five are good friends and deeply convinced of the importance of what they are doing. For Guillaume, the adventure is one of the heart. "Look at me," he said. "I could retire any day and live like a prince. But I can't. I must pass on the message to younger talents. After all, hairdressing is much more than a cash register. It's art."

## Asian Festival

BANGKOK, Nov. 22 (AP).—The second Association of Southeast Asian Nations Film Festival opened at the national theater in Bangkok yesterday with delegates from the five member countries: The Philippines, Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore and Thailand.

## Waverley Root: Pursuing Bustard

GAME was one of the earliest human foods, inexpensive and easily obtainable for any possessor of a stone, a club, a boomerang, a slingshot, a spear, a blowgun, or a bow and arrow. Then firearms arrived, which first made game immensely easier to obtain, and, very swiftly thereafter, too rare and dear to be eaten by anyone but hunters or rich diners in expensive restaurants.

Even for those, the variety of game has dwindled sharply, except for people able and willing to pursue it to the less accessible corners of the world. It is thus fairly safe to assert that very few persons who read these words have ever tasted what was once one of the great European treats in this category—the bustard.

The bustard is the largest land bird of Europe, sometimes exceeding 35 pounds in weight; its range also includes all of the temperate and warm regions of Asia and Africa (excluding the Sahara) and even Australia. It may have originated in Africa, where it reaches its greatest size (*Chloriotis kori* attains a height of nearly 5 feet, compared with not much more than 3 1/3 for this bird, the European great or bustard) and where it is most widespread, with its principal habitat in Senegal; it is called *korosoumbou* there.

## Long Run

"Bustard" comes from the French *outarde*, which comes from the Gallic *austarda*, which comes from the Latin *avis tarda*, slow bird. The bustard's flight is heavy and it needs a long takeoff run with wings outstretched to work up sufficient momentum to get off the ground; hunting dogs have been known to reach it before it could rise. The bird makes up for this disadvantage by frequenting open fields or dry, even desertic, terrain, where it can spot enemies from a long distance.

Thus it had to be hunted in Europe from movable blinds, some of them ingeniously contrived to

resemble cows. This necessity disappeared with the appearance of the telescopic sight mounted on rifles of increased range; and at the same time urban encroachments diminished the expanses of open land sufficiently extensive to support so large a bird.

As a result the great bustard has become extinct in England, France and some other Western European countries, from which formerly it migrated annually to Spain or North Africa. It is still occasionally found in Spain, Greece, Italy and Sardinia, from which it does not need to migrate. Frith's still has the little bustard, *Ovis leucurus*, whose official name is *campestris*, pronounced unblushingly even by provincial spinsters without a thought for the meaning of the word—"farting duck," from the noise it makes in flight.

## Order of Cranes

*Chloriotis nigripes* is the bustard of northeast India, *Chloriotis arabs* that of North Africa and the region just south of the Sahara. In South Africa the bustard is called *pavane*, and its largest variety the great *pavane*. *Chloriotis australis* is known to the Australians as the plains turkey; it is becoming extremely rare because it has been overhunted, both for sport and the table. All the bustards belong to the Otididae, of the same zoological order as the cranes, and all of them are good eaters.

The breast meat of the African bustard is said to taste like chicken, while the drumsticks have been described variously as recalling golden plover or hare. The European great bustard has a high reputation for delicacy of flesh, like the pheasant, but its meat is a little solid and heavy, so gourmets prefer the finer lighter flesh of the little bustard. Their favorite morsel is the drumstick.

© 1972 by Waverley Root, from a book to be published by Simon and Schuster, entitled "Food: An Informal Dictionary."

- France-Elysées 20, rue Quentin Bauchart Tél. BAL. 19-73. Séances 14 h - 16 h - 18 h - 20 h - 22 h - 24 h
- St André des Arts 30, r. St André des Arts 326 48-18. Séances 12 h - 14 h - 16 h - 18 h - 20 h - 22 h - 24 h

## Family Life

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## TRIBUNE TRAVEL GUIDE HOTELS—RESTAURANTS &amp; NIGHTCLUBS—SHOPS &amp; SERVICES

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## International Bonds Traded in Europe

[illegible]

3 Mag New	\$0.75	
Star & Spn.	2.94	Alusilse....
Infel Box....	3.22	Bally.....
3chok	0.12	

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German markets were closed Wednesday in observance of Repentance Day.

### New Highs and Lows

**NEW HIGHS-98**

bertsons	GanAm	Inv	Polam
leg Pw	Gonstar	Lid	PolEl
nEl Pw	Gibrastr	Flm	Punpur

NaGas	GokuVr Fin	Pugsd
Tel&Tel	Gulf StaUt	P3A 3.
STCO SH	Honlan J B	

Rich	Hous NGas	Republ
Rich Spf	HouNG pla	Rich T

San Jo	Robert John	San Jo
at Food	ImpCapAm	Stelly
wy Hala	Indpls Pr/Lt	Smith

pyHa pf	Int Flv Fr	50NWEI
mp Soup	Int Paper	Swesr I
roPwLt	Int Ull	Stacy

Interst Pw	StdOil
KanGasEl	StdOil
KerrMcG of	Thom

Krafco Cp	Timothy
Lukens Sll	Tucson
Mary E	Up

ntoll pf	MAGIC Inv	UnOl Co
nt Telep	Mobil:Oil	Unit II
ner Ind	Money Mfg. In	Unit 1

<b>Nat Chem</b>	Unitel
<b>New Eng El</b>	Unitel
<b>New Eng Engrg</b>	Unitel

<p> <a href="#">New River</a>  <a href="#">Pine Co</a>  <a href="#">Pisco Corp</a> </p>	<p> <a href="#">Neweng IT</a>  <a href="#">Niagra Shre</a>  <a href="#">NorStaPw</a> </p>	<p> <a href="#">UnTel</a>  <a href="#">Utah P</a>  <a href="#">Va EIP</a> </p>
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don Cp	Nwa:StW	WalMar
derDSir	NorlSim pt	Ware 1
MA:ig Inv	Oh Pw 7.5pf	West:lf

Mr. Iny	Ph El 7.80pf	Wn Bai
Mr. Lt	Philips Per	

**NEW LOWS-71**  
 Off Forge. | Keene Corp | Palm E.

nad	Brow	Ling Myers	Saw On
vols	Ind	Lubrizol	Simmon
espl	Affil	Nat Indust	



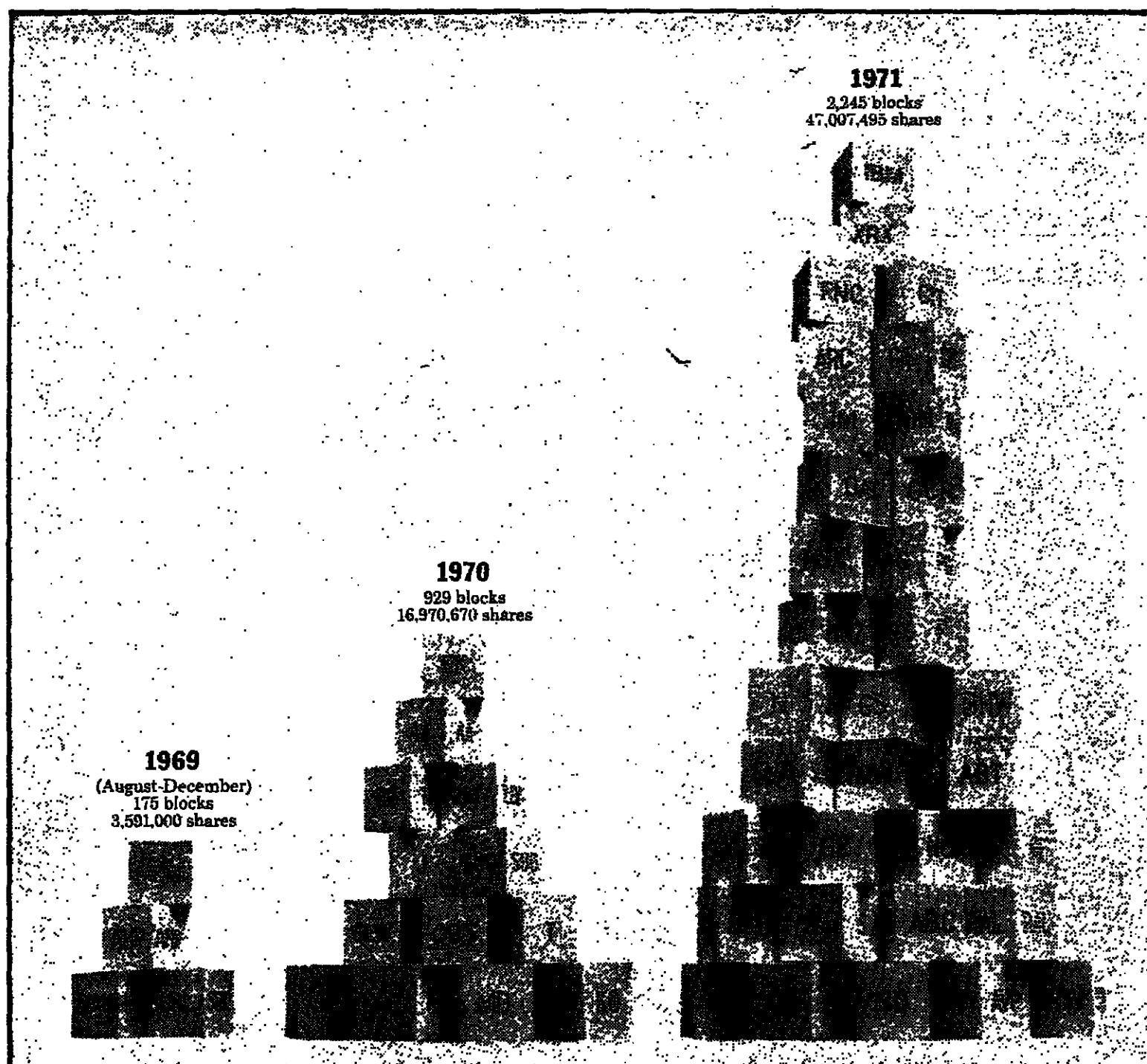
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post  
PARIS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1972

**PARIS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1972**

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EDINBURGH 48A QUEEN STREET ROME VIA LAZIO 36 MILAN VIA ULTRICO HOEPLI 7 MADRID TORRE DE MADRID 9-4 BARCELONA AVENIDA GENERALISIMO FRANCO 534 ATHENS 17 VALAORTOU STREET  
FRANKFURT BOCKENHEIMER LANDSTRASSE 8 HAMBURG REESENDAMM/JUNGFERNSTIEG 3 MUNICH DIENERSTRASSE 21 DUSSELDORF KOB-CENTRE BUILDING, KOENIGSALLEE 30  
BRUSSELS 52 RUE DES COLONIES AMSTERDAM 107 WEESPERSTRAAT PARIS 96 AVENUE D'ENA CANNES CARLTON HOTEL GENEVA 31 RUE DU RHONE LUGANO VIA BALESTRA 27 ZURICH MUEHLERACHSTRASSE 26  
ASIA: TOKYO KASUMIGASEKI BUILDING, CHYODA-KU HONG KONG 2 ICE HOUSE STREET MANILA A.L.U. BUILDING, AYALA AVENUE, MAKATI RIZAL LATIN AMERICA: CARACAS APARTADO 3419  
MARACAIBO APARTADO 1343, ESTADO ZULIA MONTEVIDEO EDIFICIO BOLSA DE COMERCIO RICON 454 PISO 5 PANAMA CITY 200 VIA ESPANA BUENOS AIRES SARMIENTO 309, 4 PISO  
MIDDLE EAST: BEIRUT STARCO NORTH BUILDING KUWAIT KUWAIT INVESTMENT COMPANY BUILDING, SAFAT SQUARE UNITED ARAB EMIRATES DUBAI P.O. BOX 3911, AL MULLA BUILDING APT 508

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هكذا صيغ



-1972- Stocks and Sls. High, Low, Div. In \$ 1000. P/E High Low Last Chg%	-1972- Stocks and Sls. High, Low, Div. In \$ 1000. P/E High Low Last Chg%	-1972- Stocks and Sls. High, Low, Div. In \$ 1000. P/E High Low Last Chg%
		(Continued on next page)

## Toronto Stocks

1

1200	Secur	Cap	160	150	15
3200	Secur	Cap	160	150	15
400	Korman		160	150	15
1200	Secur		160	150	15

1400 Roman	\$ 149	149	149
1205 Scotts	\$ 23	23	23
3300 Secur Cap	160	150	150

[illegible]

9.32	Cmsfk	4.12	4.50	2900 Agnice	E	265	250	250
7.61	Entrp	7.17	7.84	3034 Betlm		\$ 15.4	14.8	14.8
8.04	Flet Fd	5.44	5.95	7500 Bato	Res	215	205	210

1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100
1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100

8.82	S Fm Gt	5.11	N.L.	1522 LL Lac	200	195	200
7.16	S Fm In	10.68	N.L.	14322 Madeline	345	310	311
9.96	State St	55.69	56.00	3850 Mattomi	\$ 35%	35%	3

Growth	694	738	782	826	870	914	958	1,002	1,046	1,090	1,134	1,178	1,222	1,266	1,310	1,354	1,398	1,442	1,486	1,530	1,574	1,618	1,662	1,706	1,750	1,794	1,838	1,882	1,926	1,970	2,014	2,058	2,102	2,146	2,190	2,234	2,278	2,322	2,366	2,410	2,454	2,498	2,542	2,586	2,630	2,674	2,718	2,762	2,806	2,850	2,894	2,938	2,982	3,026	3,070	3,114	3,158	3,202	3,246	3,290	3,334	3,378	3,422	3,466	3,510	3,554	3,598	3,642	3,686	3,730	3,774	3,818	3,862	3,906	3,950	3,994	4,038	4,082	4,126	4,170	4,214	4,258	4,302	4,346	4,390	4,434	4,478	4,522	4,566	4,610	4,654	4,698	4,742	4,786	4,830	4,874	4,918	4,962	5,006	5,050	5,094	5,138	5,182	5,226	5,270	5,314	5,358	5,402	5,446	5,490	5,534	5,578	5,622	5,666	5,710	5,754	5,798	5,842	5,886	5,930	5,974	6,018	6,062	6,106	6,150	6,194	6,238	6,282	6,326	6,370	6,414	6,458	6,502	6,546	6,590	6,634	6,678	6,722	6,766	6,810	6,854	6,898	6,942	6,986	7,030	7,074	7,118	7,162	7,206	7,250	7,294	7,338	7,382	7,426	7,470	7,514	7,558	7,602	7,646	7,690	7,734	7,778	7,822	7,866	7,910	7,954	7,998	8,042	8,086	8,130	8,174	8,218	8,262	8,306	8,350	8,394	8,438	8,482	8,526	8,570	8,614	8,658	8,702	8,746	8,790	8,834	8,878	8,922	8,966	9,010	9,054	9,098	9,142	9,186	9,230	9,274	9,318	9,362	9,406	9,450	9,494	9,538	9,582	9,626	9,670	9,714	9,758	9,802	9,846	9,890	9,934	9,978	10,022	10,066	10,110	10,154	10,198	10,242	10,286	10,330	10,374	10,418	10,462	10,506	10,550	10,594	10,638	10,682	10,726	10,770	10,814	10,858	10,902	10,946	10,990	11,034	11,078	11,122	11,166	11,210	11,254	11,298	11,342	11,386	11,430	11,474	11,518	11,562	11,606	11,650	11,694	11,738	11,782	11,826	11,870	11,914	11,958	12,002	12,046	12,090	12,134	12,178	12,222	12,266	12,310	12,354	12,398	12,442	12,486	12,530	12,574	12,618	12,662	12,706	12,750	12,794	12,838	12,882	12,926	12,970	13,014	13,058	13,102	13,146	13,190	13,234	13,278	13,322	13,366	13,410	13,454	13,498	13,542	13,586	13,630	13,674	13,718	13,762	13,806	13,850	13,894	13,938	13,982	14,026	14,070	14,114	14,158	14,202	14,246	14,290	14,334	14,378	14,422	14,466	14,510	14,554	14,598	14,642	14,686	14,730	14,774	14,818	14,862	14,906	14,950	14,994	15,038	15,082	15,126	15,170	15,214	15,258	15,302	15,346	15,390	15,434	15,478	15,522	15,566	15,610	15,654	15,698	15,742	15,786	15,830	15,874	15,918	15,962	16,006	16,050	16,094	16,138	16,182	16,226	16,270	16,314	16,358	16,402	16,446	16,490	16,534	16,578	16,622	16,666	16,710	16,754	16,798	16,842	16,886	16,930	16,974	17,018	17,062	17,106	17,150	17,194	17,238	17,282	17,326	17,370	17,414	17,458	17,502	17,546	17,590	17,634	17,678	17,722	17,766	17,810	17,854	17,898	17,942	17,986	18,030	18,074	18,118	18,162	18,206	18,250	18,294	18,338	18,382	18,426	18,470	18,514	18,558	18,602	18,646	18,690	18,734	18,778	18,822	18,866	18,910	18,954	19,000	19,044	19,088	19,132	19,176	19,220	19,264	19,308	19,352	19,396	19,440	19,484	19,528	19,572	19,616	19,660	19,704	19,748	19,792	19,836	19,880	19,924	19,968	20,012	20,056	20,100	20,144	20,188	20,232	20,276	20,320	20,364	20,408	20,452	20,496	20,540	20,584	20,628	20,672	20,716	20,760	20,804	20,848	20,892	20,936	20,980	21,024	21,068	21,112	21,156	21,200	21,244	21,288	21,332	21,376	21,420	21,464	21,508	21,552	21,596	21,640	21,684	21,728	21,772	21,816	21,860	21,904	21,948	21,992	22,036	22,080	22,124	22,168	22,212	22,256	22,300	22,344	22,388	22,432	22,476	22,520	22,564	22,608	22,652	22,696	22,740	22,784	22,828	22,872	22,916	22,960	23,004	23,048	23,092	23,136	23,180	23,224	23,268	23,312	23,356	23,400	23,444	23,488	23,532	23,576	23,620	23,664	23,708	23,752	23,796	23,840	23,884	23,928	23,972	24,016	24,060	24,104	24,148	24,192	24,236	24,280	24,324	24,368	24,412	24,456	24,500	24,544	24,588	24,632	24,676	24,720	24,764	24,808	24,852	24,896	24,940	24,984	25,028	25,072	25,116	25,160	25,204	25,248	25,292	25,336	25,380	25,424	25,468	25,512	25,556	25,600	25,644	25,688	25,732	25,776	25,820	25,864	25,908	25,952	26,000	26,044	26,088	26,132	26,176	26,220	26,264	26,308	26,352	26,396	26,440	26,484	26,528	26,572	26,616	26,660	26,704	26,748	26,792	26,836	26,880	26,924	26,968	27,012	27,056	27,100	27,144	27,188	27,232	27,276	27,320	27,364	27,408	27,452	27,496	27,540	27,584	27,628	27,672	27,716	27,760	27,804	27,848	27,892	27,936	27,980	28,024	28,068	28,112	28,156	28,200	28,244	28,288	28,332	28,376	28,420	28,464	28,508	28,552	28,596	28,640	28,684	28,728	28,772	28,816	28,860	28,904	28,948	28,992	29,036	29,080	29,124	29,168	29,212	29,256	29,300	29,344	29,388	29,432	29,476	29,520	29,564	29,608	29,652	29,696	29,740	29,784	29,828	29,872	29,916	29,960	30,004	30,048	30,092	30,136	30,180	30,224	30,268	30,312	30,356	30,400	30,444	30,488	30,532	30,576	30,620	30,664	30,708	30,752	30,796	30,840	30,884	30,928	30,972	31,016	31,060	31,104	31,148	31,192	31,236	31,280	31,324	31,368	31,412	31,456	31,500	31,544	31,588	31,632	31,676	31,720	31,764	31,808	31,852	31,896	31,940	31,984	32,028	32,072	32,116	32,160	32,204	32,248	32,292	32,336	32,380	32,424	32,468	32,512	32,556	32,600	32,644	32,688	32,732	32,776	32,820	32,864	32,908	32,952	33,000	33,044	33,088	33,132	33,176	33,220	33,264	33,308	33,352	33,396	33,440	33,484	33,528	33,572	33,616	33,660	33,704	33,748	33,792	33,836	33,880	33,924	33,968	34,012	34,056	34,100	34,144	34,188	34,232	34,276	34,320	34,364	34,408	34,452	34,496	34,540	34,584	34,628	34,672	34,716	34,760	34,804	34,848	34,892	34,936	34,980	35,024	35,068	35,112	35,156	35,200	35,244	35,288	35,332	35,376	35,420	35,464	35,508	35,552	35,596	35,640	35,684	35,728	35,772	35,816	35,860	35,904	35,948	35,992	36,036	36,080	36,124	36,168	36,212	36,256	36,300	36,344	36,388	36,432	36,476	36,520	36,564	36,608	36,652	36,696	36,740	36,784	36,828	36,872	36,916	36,960	37,004	37,048	37,092	37,136	37,180	37,224	37,268	37,312	37,356	37,400	37,444	37,488	37,532	37,576	37,620	37,664	37,708	37,752	37,796	37,840	37,884	37,928	37,972	38,016	38,060	38,104	38,148	38,192	38,236	38,280	38,324	38,368	38,412	38,456	38,500	38,544	38,588	38,632	38,676	38,720	38,764	38,808	38,852	38,896	38,940	38,984	39,028	39,072	39,116	39,160	39,204	39,248	39,292	39,336	39,380	39,424	39,468	39,512	39,556	39,600	39,644	39,688	39,732	39,776	39,820	39,864	39,908	39,952	40,000
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6.39	Union Svc Grp: -	360 G Plains	5	131	33	3
12.26	Broad 16.47 18.00	11666 Houston O	340	330	335	
N.L.	Nat Inv 10.39 11.36	9100 Nat Leje	92	88	8	

Cont	Mar	9.44 N.L.	Inv Indis	10.72 N.L.	Port	11.67 N.L.	Wellington	Group:
Cont	Jun	10.34 10.35	Inv Indis	6.25	Port	26.35 29.26	Explr	650 Melson A \$ 295k 29k 2
Cont	Jun	17.39 18.36	Inv Indis	13.01 14.22	Port	unavail	Explr	9000 Mont Trust \$ 295k 29k 2
Cont	Jun	17.39 18.36	Inv Indis	13.01 14.22	Port	unavail	Explr	9000 Mont Trust \$ 295k 29k 2

Wellington Group	600	Molson A	\$	295 <sup>1</sup>	295 <sup>1</sup>	2		
Explr	26.85	29.32	9000	Mont Trust	\$	191 <sup>2</sup>	191 <sup>2</sup>	14

100

Naturally, underground rapid transit is one of the answers. We finance rapid transit. And bridges. And a lot of other projects that improve living conditions for people all over the world. We'd like to talk to you about your next project—as financial partners. Why not tell your secretary to make a note of our address?

  
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• GIROZENTRALE •  
Frankfurt/Germany · Junghofstraße 18-26 · Telex 04-11436

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## Montreal Stock

MONITOR STOCKS		MONITOR STOCKS	
825 Algomae	\$ 12 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
846 Bank Mont	\$ 21	20	20 1/2
112 Brlnco	\$ 5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
112 Brlnco	\$ 5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
250 Cdn Ind	\$ 16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
68 Cdn Ind Power	\$ 12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
905 Cdn Busm	\$ 14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
905 Cdn Bth	\$ 16	16	16
905 Cdn Bth	\$ 16	16	16
224 Fincol Col	\$ 14	13 1/2	13 1/2
125 Imasco	\$ 28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
400 Ivaco	\$ 21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
112 Klnco	\$ 12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
683 Malcom A	\$ 20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
9000 Mont Trust	\$ 19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
110 Phoenix C	\$ 70	70	70
975 Power Co	\$ 12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
112 QSP Ltd	\$ 12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
782 Royal Bank	\$ 11 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
783 Royal Bank	\$ 11 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
620 Royal Trust	\$ 47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
620 Royal Trust	\$ 47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
5055 Steinberg A	\$ 24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
430 Super Elec	\$ 24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
900 Velcro Ind	\$ 14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2



کتابخانه

[illegible]

Attention, Corporate Trust Operations Dept.

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# ster Decked Times by Ali, ses in the 8th

By Dave Anderson

New York, Nov. 22.—A cut over his purple bruise up- and Ali retaliated with a round knockout of the night when the heavyweight champion counted out on skidow.

theater of the odel, with cocktail up drinks to the between rounds, prediction of an knockout, but the he swollen bruise

But he will be remembered as the first to mark Ali's smooth face.

The appeared in the fourth round, the cut occurred in the fifth when Foster, shooting his left jab from the hip as if it were a six-gun, caught Ali under the left eyebrow.

Ali's trainer, Angelo Dundee, treated the wound after the round with pressure and a coagulant.

Dundee described it. Blood trickled from it after that, but it never appeared to be a serious cut, just embarrassing for the former champion.

"It needed five stitches," Ali's physician, Dr. Ferdinand Pacheco, said later. "But it didn't go into the secondary tissue."

Jab Is Effective

Foster attributed his defeat to being outweighed by so much and to Ali's jab, which prevented Foster from landing squarely with his left hook, the punch that had earned him a reputation as a pound for pound, boxing's best puncher. He had registered 42 knockouts in 54 bouts.

"He had 40 pounds on me," Foster said, "and he was using it. I didn't get a chance to hit him my best punch, his jab wouldn't let me put it in. I didn't think his hands were that fast, a man in the 200s is not supposed to have hands that fast. I'm a believer."

## Enjoined HA Play

Nov. 22 (AP)—Chicago Black power player-coach peg Jete of the Association has from playing in by a circuit

T. Delaney signifying failure of st a \$2.5-million federal court in action was the by the Black full from playing

Lawrence Eiger, ms of the WHA d to post \$250- the bond but d complied.

## Results

Games  
1 (Spain, 2 (Italy, 3 (France, 4 (Germany, 5 (Netherlands, 6 (Sweden, 7 (Austria, 8 (Switzerland, 9 (Czechoslovakia, 10 (Soviet Union, 11 (Poland, 12 (Czech Republic, 13 (Yugoslavia, 14 (East Germany, 15 (West Germany, 16 (Czechoslovakia, 17 (Soviet Union, 18 (Poland, 19 (Czech Republic, 20 (Yugoslavia, 21 (East Germany, 22 (West Germany, 23 (Czechoslovakia, 24 (Soviet Union, 25 (Poland, 26 (Czech Republic, 27 (Yugoslavia, 28 (East Germany, 29 (West Germany, 30 (Czechoslovakia, 31 (Soviet Union, 32 (Poland, 33 (Czech Republic, 34 (Yugoslavia, 35 (East Germany, 36 (West Germany, 37 (Czechoslovakia, 38 (Soviet Union, 39 (Poland, 40 (Czech Republic, 41 (Yugoslavia, 42 (East Germany, 43 (West Germany, 44 (Czechoslovakia, 45 (Soviet Union, 46 (Poland, 47 (Czech Republic, 48 (Yugoslavia, 49 (East Germany, 50 (West Germany, 51 (Czechoslovakia, 52 (Soviet Union, 53 (Poland, 54 (Czech Republic, 55 (Yugoslavia, 56 (East Germany, 57 (West Germany, 58 (Czechoslovakia, 59 (Soviet Union, 60 (Poland, 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